THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 78 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
By the week, payable to the carrier.....25
Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
Ten lines (eighty words) each insertion.....$1 00
Five lines (forty words) each insertion.....50
Under head of City Items, per line.....20
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1865. NO. 125.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
One Year, (52 Issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Liquorice Paste.

Ten cases reliable brands Liquorice Paste, just received by T. C. Jenkins, Commission Merchant, No. 239 Liberty street, Agent for this city.

Oil Company.

Stockholders in the Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Company, are hereby notified that certificates of stock will be issued upon returned receipts and transfers, on and after Tuesday, February 7th, at the office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth street, D. M. Book, Secretary.

Attention, Vigilant!

The Annual Meeting of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company will be held in the Hall of the Engine House, on Monday evening, February 6th, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as officers for the ensuing year will be elected. By order. John McKinley, Vice President. W. J. Patterson, Secretary.

The Vienna Press,

(Austria,) the highest authority in musical matters, referring to Piano-fortes, says: "Steinway's Pianos, both Grand and Square, stand in the first rank of the Pianos which have excited the most attention. These Instruments win by their full, round tone and also interest by their ingenious mechanical invention. Steinway's method seems to us to have the greatest capacity of development, the most of the future in it. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that their factory has become the greatest Piano-forte establishment of the kind in America," &c.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

An accident occurred on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at Lee's Creek Bridge, sixty miles east of Cincinnati, on Saturday morning. The middle pier of the bridge was carried away during the night by the gorging of the ice and high water, leaving the bridge standing. The accommodation train, consisting of one baggage and two passenger cars reached the centre of the bridge when it gave way, precipitating the train into the creek, a distance of fifty feet. Ten or twelve lives were lost, besides a number severely injured. The rear car fell on its end, and took fire. Several passengers were burned to death. The Eastern express train on the Ohio Road, ran off the track near Newark on Saturday morning, throwing the cars down an embankment. No one was seriously injured.

By a dispatch from St. Louis we learn that the Northwest Department is to be added to the Department of Missouri and Kansas, and that Major General Pope, who is now in that city is to have command. General Curtis is to be transferred to the north headquarters, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Allen Bill passed the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament on Friday night. It will probably receive the Governor's sanction today.

The bill approving the consolidation of the Galena and Northwestern Railroads passed the Illinois Senate on Friday.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Commercial* says the indications are that a more vigorous war will now be adopted.

It is rumored the force of Juarez has achieved a victory over the Imperialists in Southern Mexico, and has captured an important city. There are no particulars. These rumors have the countenance of the Mexican Minister at Washington.

The Ways and Means Committee on Saturday decided definitely in regard to the tax on petroleum. Upon crude oil they impose a tax of six cent's per gallon. They leave the tax on the manufactured article as it now is, twenty cents per gallon. Cigars are to be taxed by the pound and not by the thousand. Tobacco is not to be taxed in the leaf.

Late News Items.

The shipment of specie is $238,346, viz: $151,000 per Borussia, and $87,346 per Glasgow; the total for the week, including that per Corsica, amounts to about $10,500.

In the New York market the trade in woolen goods is dull, but experiences none of the extreme depression that prevails in the market for cotton goods. The raw material is less subject to fluctuations from liabilities to sudden changes in the volume of supply; and there being no possibility of our mills producing more goods than are wanted for consumption, prices are kept steady. Some kinds of woolens are five per cent. lower than in December; but on the whole the condition of the market is quite as healthy as could be expected under the unsettled aspect of public affairs.

The commission houses appear to have come to the conclusion that they must moderate their views respecting prices, and are offering their goods at lower figures. The jobbers, however, cannot be tempted to buy anything beyond small parcels, to provide for the immediate demand. The manufacturers of cotton fabrics are pursuing a strictly cautious policy. The difficulty of procuring paying prices for goods discourages production, and the consequence is that, although the receipts of cotton are increasing, there is no corresponding augmentation of the supply of goods, the article being thus kept down in price, is sent abroad, where it will realize relatively higher prices than here.

The New York press, almost without reserve, are handling Provost Marshal General Fry without gloves. The remark is equally true of the press of the entire country.

The constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery has already been adopted by the following States: Maryland, Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The enemy state that all of Terry's command has disappeared from the Cape Fear River. The inference is that this body of troops has gone to reinforce Sherman, which, together with the Nineteenth (in part) and Twenty-third Corps, Meagher's command from Chattanooga and vicinity, and Foster's force, must give him an army fully equal to that on the James. This being the case, he can, as the enemy are evidently very fearful he will do, threaten Charleston, Branchville and Augusta, at the same time, and thereby capture one or all of them without a battle.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Fernando Wood in Favor of the War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1865.

HOUSE.—Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that as an informal negotiation is now pending between the United States and the so called Confederate States, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and emphatic opinion of this House, that no peace can or should be made to recognize the traitorous leaders of the rebellion, as they are not entitled to equal rights and immunities of loyal citizens.

Mr. STEPHENS said he was informed that no negotiations are pending, as the contracting parties have separated, nothing admissable having been presented.

Mr. LEBLONDE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the alleged facts as to soldiers recently landed at Fort Schuyler having died of open exposure to severe weather. The resolution was adopted.

The House passed the joint resolution to terminate the treaty with Great Britain for the regulation of the naval force on the lakes.

The House resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Fernando Wood opposed the pending amendment for a Board of Admiralty. In the course of his remarks he said that if, as was reported, the peace negotiations had failed in consequence of the indisposition of the rebel authorities to return to their allegiance and duty, and because they refused to reunite on the basis of the Constitution, so far as he represented the peace sentiment, he would not sustain them in their position, if the door was thrown open by the President and if the answer thereto was separation and recognition and nothing else. So far as his humble efforts are concerned he would aid the conquering armies of his country to obtain by force what they had been unable to obtain by peace.

Messrs. PIKE and Griswold opposed and Mr. Blaine advocated the Admiralty Board amendment, which was rejected by 49 against 85.

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

A General Exchange Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, February 4.

It is said the President and Mr. Seward have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, which will forthwith take place.

NEW YORK, February 4.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The Secretary of War was informed yesterday that General Grant contemplated negotiations with the enemy for a general exchange of prisoners at the rate of 2,000 per month, which is as fast as the rebels can deliver them.

NEW POST-OFFICE CARS.

NEW YORK, February 5.

The first of the new post-office cars, on the Erie Railway, left Jersey City this evening, for Dunkirk. In a short time these cars will run direct from New York to Cleveland.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

PEACE!

LATEST RUMORS.

Fact, Fancy and Fiction.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD DO

Wait for News from Richmond.

Peace Negotiations not at an End.

The Conference at Fortress Monroe.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Secretary Stanton's Opinion.

Jeff. Davis Anxious for Peace.

Peace on the basis of Reunion Possible.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

It will be well to wait for news from Richmond, before accepting too liberally the assurances of our State Department, that the late peace negotiations resulted in a dead lock at the outset, on the demand of the rebel Commissioners for separation and recognition.

It is rumored that the President is preparing a message to Congress on the subject, and his being denied to visitors yesterday and to-day gives color to the statement, as does also the fact of a close consultation of Cabinet officers at the White House this evening.

Unless, however, some official statement should appear on our side to-morrow, there are many reasons for believing that the end of the peace negotiations is not yet, and that peace itself may still prove not very far distant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1865.

The President has returned. It is confidently believed by administration leaders that his trip has been to some extent a success and that peace is near at hand.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 5.

The *Herald*, this morning, thinks the rebel peace mission will prove a stepping-stone to their submission to the Union. It predicts that peace will come from General Lee, while Jeff. Davis, driven out of Richmond, is flying for some other temporary place of refuge.

The *Herald's* Washington letter says Mr. Blair ascertained in Richmond that the majority there have a bitter feeling against France and England, and prefer union with the United States. Only those who have been benefitted by blockade running and illegitimate trade with the North have any desire to form an alliance with France. A majority are in favor of uniting with the North. This desire was manifested by the crowds who gathered after Mr. Blair and the peace commissioners pass through. It is certain that a large majority prefer reunion provided they can have it without too degrading terms. Mr. Blair is assured that the radical measures of confiscation, &c., will not be rigidly enforced.

The precise nature of the propositions brought by Stephens and his associates has not fully transpired, but the fact must be borne in mind, that through Mr. Blair, refused to receive or meet commissioners except upon the basis of reunion and the abolition of slavery. Mr. Lincoln's departure cannot be interpreted in any other way but that Jeff. Davis is willing to take the responsibility of commencing negotiations on the basis of reunion.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, from Annapolis, after announcing the arrival of the President and Secretary Seward, says it was rumored on board the steamer that brought them, that the immediate object of Mr. Blair, in the interview with the President and Cabinet, was to take place to settle our difficulties. This is of course all rumor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Lincoln and Secretary Seward arrived this morning. They had an informal conference with Stephens and Hunter and Campbell on board the river Queen. The conference lasted four hours and resulted in no change of opinions of the Government or the rebels.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The *Herald's* Washington special describes the peace rumors as absorbing all public interest. It says: A great change has taken place in the tone of Peace Democrats in Congress. Heretofore they have scouted the idea that the rebels would negotiate upon any other basis than recognition. To-day they say they have been mistaken and that there is a good prospect of a settlement being effected, and without further bloodshed. Military operations are not delayed or relaxed but are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Should peaceful means fail to secure peace, the army and navy will do it without unreasonable or unnecessary delay.

It is well understood that Secretary Stanton has heretofore not only been strongly opposed to negotiation with the rebels on any basis other than unconditional submission, but has had no faith in the possibility of obtaining a settlement upon any admissable terms at present. To-day, in conversation with a member of Congress, he conveyed the idea that there was a probability of an early and amicable termination of the war.

A Washington dispatch says: The climax in peace negotiations is at hand. Davis has made a temporary alliance with Gen. Lee, but fears that the influence of Davis at Richmond will soon force Lee to break loose. He is, therefore, determined to agree upon terms at once to save himself.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says:—There can be no mistaking the fact of a widespread and determined expectation in Lee's army that they have fought their last battle, and that within a short though indefinite time terms of peace will be agreed upon, their military operations disbanded, and the men permitted to return to their homes.

The *Commercial's* Washington special of the 4th says: The Cabinet was together to-day, and doubtless had the result of the President's visit to Fortress Monroe before them.

The *Post's* Washington special says:—Mr. Seward declares without reserve that the peace negotiations were a perfect failure. There are indications that peace will speedily be won by war.

From Cairo and Below.

REPORTS OF REBEL DESERTERS.

CAIRO, Feb. 3.

The steamer Marble City, from Memphis, arrived with 500 bales of cotton principally for St. Louis.

It was reported that General Heatch has been relieved from duty at Memphis, and assigned to the command at Little Rock. His successor is said to be Roberts.

Fifteen deserters, principally of the 193d Tennessee rebel infantry, including a surgeon, came in to-day and took the oath. Their furloughs expiring to-day, were issued by Gen. Hood signed by General Cheatham, division commander. The surgeon was from Tupelo, Mississippi, where he started. Hood's army had gone into winter quarters. He contradicts the report that General Cheatham had made a speech to the troops at that place advising them to do as he had. He had given them furloughs that they might go to their homes to assist friends and recruits. The Surgeon also stated that many who had declared their intention to desert on account of the destitution in the army, on learning that they would have comfortable winter quarters, and be better fed and clothed, were again returning to the rebel army.

A baker of Memphis named Specht, residing out of the lines four miles from the city, has been arrested and lodged in the military prison, charged with smuggling and trying to bribe. A barrel of quinine was found in his cellar, which it is said he had for disposal to to the rebels. He had obtained a permit to take a barrel through the lines, representing it to be flour for the use of his family.

From Missouri.

Bills Passed by the Legislature.

Gen. Pope in Command at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.

The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the following bill, which provides that convicts, sentenced for a term of years, at the expiration of three-fourths of the time sentenced, or, for life, at the end of fifteen years, if their conduct should have been such as to merit it, the Inspector shall certify their good behavior, and recommend the Government to pardon them.

A bill providing that a person whose husband or wife has been engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States shall be entitled to a divorce, on proper application to courts.

A bill declaring that no license of any kind be granted foreigners who have taken the first steps toward naturalization.

Gen. Pope has issued the order dated the 4th, assuming command of the military division of Missouri, embracing the departments of Missouri, Kansas and the North West.

R. F. Mercer, brother of the editor of the Nashville *Times*, was found on Wednesday morning last, in an alley of Cherry street, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

FROM SHERMAN.

His army Marching Victoriously into the heart of South Carolina.

His Movement said to be on Charleston

Supplies for Savannah Sufferers.

Important News from Sherman Hourly Expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4.

The steamer Governor Chase arrived here last evening from Fort Fisher, with the mails and dispatches from our army operating against Wilmington. Nothing had transpired in the movements of Gen. Terry's army.

The steamer Geo. Leary arrived here to-day from Hilton Head with Major Anderson, bearer of important dispatches from Gen. Sherman. Sherman's forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Herald's* Fort Fisher letter of the 30th says: For two days vast volumes of black smoke have been seen rising in the direction of Wilmington. The impression prevails that the rebels are burning cotton known to have been accumulated there.

A reconnoissance of land and water, made today at noon failed to disclose any diminution of the rebel strength in our front.

By the steamer Fulton we have Savannah dates of the 31st. The Savannah *Herald* says: Col. Julian Allen arrived at Savannah on the 20th. He met with a cordial reception, and the aid donated by various Northern citizens, was received with the deepest thankfulness. Also the provisions, the distribution of which was continued amid enthusiastic demonstrations, satisfaction and joy.

There is no late news from Sherman.

The Mayor of Savannah makes an appeal in behalf of the sufferers in the late fire.

There was a rumor yesterday that the steamer Illinois, which was to have sailed for Port Royal, was detained by orders from the Government to carry dispatches to Gen. Sherman, instructing him to cease hostilities at once.

The *World's* Washington special says, news of the occupation of Branchville and Augusta by Sherman was hailed for hours, as well as the evacuation of Charleston. The enemy admit they cannot hold it.

Decisive news is expected from Sherman early this week.

The *Herald's* correspondence, dated Sister's Ferry, 30th, says:—Coming up the country from Savannah, Sherman's forces, fifty miles wide, found desirable forage was found, but chickens, turkies, best cattle and sweet potatoes were scarce. The foraging parties pursued an entirely different course from that pursued during the march from Atlanta. Needy families were permitted to retain provisions enough to support them, while no houses were burned, and the troops generally conducted themselves towards the Georgians in a friendly manner. It is feared the South Carolina people will have more cause to complain.

From Army of the Potomac.

Reports of Rebel Deserters.

Damage to the Weldon Railroad.

A Famine Imminent in Richmond.

Lee to go South to Oppose Sherman's March.

Gen. Sherman Must be Defeated.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, February 2, 1865.

All the hospitals in the field were cleared a day or two since, the inmates being sent to City Point General Hospital, where they could be better cared for and be in better quarters. This change fit doubt gave rise to the various rumors of an intended forward movement.

A dispatch from the front to-day reports the return to our front of troops recently sent to North Carolina to protect a Union force said to be marching on Weldon.

The rebels in front of Petersburg have been very jubilant for a day or two indulging in fireworks and cheering, but on what account is not known here.

Col. Ruggles, one of the oldest officers in the army, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General at these headquarters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A Fortress Monroe letter says: Accounts from the deserters from the enemy, the damage to the Danville road threatens to become more serious. They say there were only three days supplies for the army at the time of the accident, and famine is threatened. The Danville road is the only one that carries supplies for the army to any extent, and with its loss the army must very soon suffer for provisions. The country back of Petersburg is filled with famishing refugees. Even the cavalry have been stripped of their horses to facilitate transportation, and in leading the wagon, were surrounded by four hundred mounted rebels. Our men immediately fled to the woods, where they were closely followed by the rebels. The result was that only fifteen of our men, including the Captain, succeeded in getting back to the Union lines. From the statement of an officer who recently left Jacksonville, it appears that the whole affair was made up by the party whom it was sought to succor.

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The National Banks of the United States, on the 1st of January, had resources as follows:—Loans and discounts, $166,000,000; U. S. bonds and securities, $176,000,000; specie, $4,481,987 88. Among the liabilities were—Capital stock paid in, $135,000,000; surplus fund, $8,663,311 22; notes in circulation, $66,769,373; individual deposits, $182,518,969 73; U. S. deposits, $7,764,729 77; profits, $12,288,812 95.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indiana Conspirators

Cincinnati and Louisville Bridges.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Guerrillas not to be Exchanged.

Rebel Prisoners taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The Administration leaders hold the peace negotiations to have had a highly successful result, in this, that they have shown authoritatively and conclusively, the baseless character of the arguments of the opposition against our prosecution of the war. To have obtained from the proper rebel sources an authentic and authoritative statement that they are fighting for independence and will consent to nothing less, is in itself great success. It is held by many that the rebels are very likely to renew their negotiations, and their extravagant demands at this time were but an attempt at shrewd diplomacy.

Messrs. Lane, Colfax, Orth and Julian, of Indiana, to-day presented a protest to the President against any commutation of the sentence pronounced against the Indiana conspirators. The protest is made in view of efforts by some parties to have the sentence commuted.

The Cincinnati bridge bill as amended by the Committee on Postoffices and post roads, simply declares it a lawful structure when completed in accordance with the laws of the States of Kentucky and Ohio. The Louisville bridge bill was reported without any essential amendment.

Brigadier General Hoffman, United States Army, who was recently relieved from duty as Commissary General of Prisoners, and ordered to inspect various prison camps in the West, and to attend to the disposition of prisoners captured in the recent campaigns in Tennessee, has resumed his duties again as Commissary General of Prisoners.

Brigadier General Wessels, who was acting temporarily in his stead, is assigned to the command of the draft rendezvous at Hart Island.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day to increase the salary of the Judge of United States District Court of Indiana to three thousand dollars.

Surgeon E. J. Darken, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as Treasurer officer at the hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Hobson, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Gulf Department, and ordered to report to the Medical Director of the Department of Missouri.

The Illinois ship canal bill received the cordial support of the entire Illinois delegation in the House, Democrats as well as Republicans. Messrs. Morrison and both Joshua and James Allen were zealous and efficient in its support.

A resolution was adopted to-day by the Senate instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire as to the efficiency of organizing a territorial government for the country lying between Kansas and Texas known as the Indian country.

A bill to regulate the *fees of citizen* house officers on the Northern, North Eastern and North Western frontiers of the United States was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Washburne. Its object is to secure uniformity in charges of custom officers on those frontiers, and was prepared at the instance of the Commissioner of Customs, who has given the subject much attention.

Representative Wilson's bill for re-establishing the supremacy of the Constitution in insurrectionary States, declares that no such State shall elect Senators or Representatives to Congress until two years have ceased within them, and they have adopted republican constitutions that have been approved by Congress.

General Schenck presenting the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature—one instructing her Representatives to oppose the Bankrupt Bill; another to favor the reduction of the duty on paper. The resolutions run counter to the votes of certain Ohio members, who naturally think the Legislature a very meddlesome body.

When Jay Cooke agreed to take charge of the Seven-thirty Loan, the Department named two millions a day as the maximum sum it hoped to receive from the loan. It had been getting through its own efforts at only six or seven hundred thousand per day. Jay Cooke has been at work but a few days, and he has not yet been able to perfect his agency system or reach remote parts of the country yet, while his daily receipts already pass the maximum expected by the Government.

In future no guerrillas who may fall into our hands will be exchanged during the continuation of the war.

Information received here states that large numbers of rebel prisoners at Point Lookout and at other prison camps, are taking the oath of allegiance. At the former place over one thousand have subscribed to the oath within the last thirty days, and gone North.

The War Department has decided that Quartermaster Sergeants of volunteer engineer regiments are entitled to receive twenty-two dollars per month, and Commissary Sergeants, when so mustered upon the rolls, must be paid accordingly. Sergeants detailed to act in that capacity, viz: thirty-four dollars per month.

Brigadier General Morris is temporarily commanding in Baltimore during Lew. Wallace's absence.

Colonel O. H. Moore, of the 24th Michigan, in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third corps, will probably be brevetted Brigadier General for gallant conduct in the recent campaign in Tennessee. Colonel Moore holds a Captain's commission in the Sixth regular infantry.

Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, is ill with diphtheria.

The Attempt to Burn New York City.

ARREST OF THE INCENDIARIES.

NEW YORK, February 5.

The operations of the detective police, which have been going on for some weeks under Chief Detective Young, in ferreting out the rebel incendiaries who lately attempted to burn this city, are made public. These operations were of the most difficult character, and were conducted with extraordinary skill, and were persevered in with the greatest tenacity. Their most interesting field of labor was in Canada, where they hunted the rebels in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catherines, and other places, and managed to gain the confidence of the incendiaries. By these and other means they succeeded in their plans, and effected the arrest of a number of those said to have been engaged in the plot, including Capt. John Yates Beall, Capt. R. C. Kennedy and Wm. L. McDonald. Kennedy, it is said, admitted being the person who fired Barnum's Museum. All these men are now in confinement.

MEETING IN BOSTON.

Rejoicing Over the Progress of Freedom.

BOSTON, February 5.

There was a great meeting of the people this evening, in Music Hall, to express joy at the progress of freedom as manifested in the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Josiah Quincy presided. Among the speakers were Mr. Quincy, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. E. N. Kirke and General Butler. The speaking was interspersed with music from the great organ, and the singing of an original hymn, written for the occasion by O. W. Holmes. It was a very jubilant demonstration.

From Central and South America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall Jan. 26th brings $650,431 in Specie.

Gen. Sickles, who arrived at Panama on the 22d, was expected to proceed in a couple of weeks to Bogota, and afterwards to Lima and elsewhere on the coast. It is said the General may investigate the profits of various legations and consulates in that direction.

Department of the South.

Successful Federal Raid.

MARCH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Slocum's Corps at Sister's Ferry.

Loss of the Patapsco and Dia Ching.

NEW YORK, February 5.

A letter from the Department of the South to the *Times*, dated the 1st, states that a company of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, of Gen. Hatch's staff, made a raid last week on the town of Gelsonville, ten miles west of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and eleven miles from Grahamsville. After burning the court house, jail, and one or two other public buildings, the party returned to Pocotaligo. Consumed with the court house were quite a number of Beaufort county records, at the loss of which few inhabitants of the place were considerably grieved. Nearly all of the documents destroyed were of a recent bearing.

A few days before our troops entered the place, a squad of the rebel Wheeler's men had paid the same place a brief visit, and made themselves extremely odious among the townspeople by taking all the cattle, chickens, hogs, and such like property that they could lay hands on.

The *Herald's* correspondence from Sherman's army describes the opening of the new campaign: The left wing of the army, under General Slocum, had arrived at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, fifty miles above the city of Savannah, without meeting any opposition whatever from the enemy. Two divisions of the 20th Corps, which struck out for that point through the State of South Carolina, had considerable difficulty in getting through the swamps. The other troops who marched directly up the Georgia bank of the river had not such unpleasantness to contend with. On the 20th, all of Sherman's men were at Sister's Ferry, and supplies were being rapidly received.

The right wing of the army is operating in a better country for marching than the left wing, and at some distance from it, but communication between the two is kept up. One correspondent states that General Sherman proposes skirting South Carolina up at the rate of twenty miles a day.

Port Royal papers give full particulars of the loss of the transport Patapsco and the gunboat Dai Ching, already recorded. The Patapsco was sunk in the harbor of Charleston on the night of the 31st, by coming in contact with one of the torpedoes. She went down in twenty seconds after she was struck, and sixty persons on board of her were drowned, forty-three being saved.

The Dai Ching got aground in the Combahee river, South Carolina, on the 29th ult., and after maintaining a severe fight with the rebel fort for some hours, and it becoming apparent to her officers that she could not be got off blew her up. Twenty officers and men made their escape in escaping. A few hours previous to the catastrophe which befel her, the Dai Ching captured the rebel steamer Governor Milton from Charleston for Nassau with a cargo of cotton.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The *Tribune's* Fort Fisher letter of the 30th says, in a recent interview with the rebels by flag of truce, the latter were eager to learn everything possible concerning Blair's mission to Richmond.

The rebels are holding the fortified line from Cape Fear river to the ocean. The central portion of the army, we are told, is in a very impracticable for marching troops over it. The only hard ground lies in the sandy strips along the river and ocean shores, within reach of the gunboats.

On the river side the light gunboats have worked their way up the stream within two and a half miles of Fort Anderson, which is a very strong work, located on the left bank nearly opposite our infantry advance line on the point between the two rivers. It covers from one-third to half a mile of ground. near it are several smaller works.

From Late Rebel Papers.

Gen. Lee to Remain in the Field.

Great Dissatisfaction in the South.

NEW YORK, February 5.

Richmond papers in announcing the confirmation of Lee's appointment as General in Chief, says he will remain in the field with the rebel armies operating in the West, and suggest for arms and calls for the delivery to the authorities of all in the hands of the citizens.

Breckinridge is reported to have declined to assume the position of Secretary of War to-morrow.

They have a story in Richmond that troops from Thomas are being forwarded to Gen. Grant in front of the rebel capital have recently passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A Columbia (S. C.) paper says the Legislature recently had a conference with Jeff. Davis, and it is said that they urged a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

An Atlanta correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that it will require several months yet to rebuild the railroads in Georgia that Sherman has destroyed. It is worse than folly to attempt to disguise the fact that in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia there is no military force collected to oppose him, not timely checked, threatens to produce the greatest disasters. Governor Brown has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on next Monday next.

It is stated on good authority that Beauregard had resigned command in the West, and taken charge of affairs in that department.

The Yankee raid up Chowan river is said to have been abandoned before they accomplished anything.

Several days since a party of Yankees landed at Stouts Bay, on the lower James, and destroyed all the property on Mr. Ellyson's plantation, stealing and killing all his stock, destroying all his available farm machinery, and burning and carrying off his large crop of grain and provisions.

On Saturday evening last the 8th Illinois Cavalry, under command of Colonel Smith, of Dumfries, on the telegraph road. They were accompanied by wagons, and were supposed to be on a foraging expedition. The weather at last was very cold and the roads in such a bad condition that they returned toward Alexandria on Sunday. Mr. Ellyson, of Dumfries, lost forage and provisions. On Monday a body of Yankee cavalry were three miles west of Brentsville.

Gen. Lee is said to have remarked that he saw and appreciated the difficulties surrounding his position, but he hoped to show that any advance he would procure but a truce or armistice, and would be an unmanly shrinking from present duties and entailing upon children trials which he should meet and overcome.

Sherman's army are reported to be burning all the houses and fences along their line of march. Prisoners taken vary in their statements as to Sherman's destination.

The expedition from Mobile was reported fitting out at New Orleans, to be landed at Pascagoula. Its intended distination is supposed to be Mobile.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 3d, says: On the whole we believe the Confederacy has given up the idea of making a present of itself to England, France and Spain, and that however willing we might be to give up slavery as the price of independence, there is no more talk of offering that price to some foreign power in order to induce it to do for us what we should confess we are able to do for ourselves. In short, the whole country has recovered from its temporary nervous affection, brought about by the failure of Hood's campaign and capture of Savannah, and again looks calmly at the situation, which is found to be encouraging. After all Congress may be congratulated upon finding itself steadily employed upon its great and pressing business, the turmoil of peace resolutions having blown over, all vague crowing of those who wished to see some footing toward peace being in some sort oppressed by the departure of three eminent citizens to Washington on the hopeful errand, there is now leisure to attend to business.

HIGHLY INTESTING.

INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

THEIR RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Representative Wilson of Iowa, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to establish the Supremacy of the Constitution in insurrectionary States, declaring that hereafter no Representatives or Senators shall be elected to Congress in any States which have been in insurrection, until it has been announced by Presidential Proclamation that armed hostilities have ceased and a republican constitution has been adopted and approved by Congress.

The *Daily Chronicle* now says the blind fatuity which possessed the rebel leaders at the outset of the rebellion rules them inexorably still, and the sword of justice must now execute the work which the folly of the blinded leaders would not accord to the acts of pacification.

Hon. Joseph Segar will, it is understood, present his credentials to-morrow or next day as Senator from the State of Virginia. This will lead to a decision of the question by that body whether the State is entitled to recognition, it having no representatives in the House, those who presented themselves having been ruled out. It is known that there are three States in what has been called the Old Dominion, viz.: Governments at Wheeling, Richmond and Alexandria, and it is the case of the last named now in controversy.

States not Entitled to Vote at the Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to a joint resolution that electoral votes of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, shall not be counted next Wednesday for President and Vice-President of the United States. This is placed on the ground that none of them were in condition to vote on the 8th of November last.

VERY LATEST.

From the South.

Proceedings in the Rebel Congress.

Arming and Employing Slaves in the Army.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE.

APPREHENSIONS ABOUT MOBILE.

Rebel Troops Exhorted to Vigilance.

A Companion for Senator Foote.

Safety of Gen. Lyon's Army.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT SHERMAN.

Rebel Army of Tennessee Gone into Winter Quarters.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Files of Richmond papers, of the 3d instant, have been received. They contain little news. The following is an abstract of their contents: In the Richmond House of Representatives, on Thursday, the following debate occurred: Senate bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defenses of the country, with certain amendments proposed by the House of Representatives was taken up first. The amendment striking out "forty-five" and inserting "forty" was agreed to.

The section as amended reads: "All free male negroes between the ages of nineteen and forty years be held liable to perform any labor or discharge any duties with the army." The second amendment to strike out not exceed 20,000 in States east of the Mississippi river, and 10,000 in States west of the Mississippi river, was next taken up for consideration.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, was in favor of the amendment, and spoke at some length in support of it. He also favored the policy of arming the negroes and putting them in the army, not to perpetuate slavery but to secure the liberty of white men. The little time he was in the army he bore arms for the liberty of the white man, and not for the enslavement of the black man. If he is practically, shall the negro go in for us?

Mr. Wigfall was not in favor of putting negroes in the army. In his opinion the remedy was not in abolishing slavery and reducing us to the condition of St. Domingo. The President in a speech in Georgia stated that two-thirds of the army was absent. Compel these men to return to their posts and you have no need for negro soldiers.

Mr. Brown—How will you get them back?

Mr. Wigfall—By blacking that great captain, Joseph E. Johnston in command of the army. Do that, and those men will need no invitation nor appeal to return. He, Wigfall, was fighting for slavery and for nothing else. The patent of nobility is in the color of the slain. He wanted to live in no country in which a man who blacked his boots and curried his horses was his equal. Give the negroes muskets and make them soldiers, and the next subject for consideration would be how to emancipation. The negro wench will be placed on an equality with our wives, our mothers, and our sisters. He wanted to live in no free negro country. There were white men enough on our muster rolls to win this fight, and he thanked God that we now had an officer in command of the armies of the Confederate States who would see no such matters as in all probability to insure success. One other change and he believed all would go merry as a marriage bell.

Mr. Brown replied briefly to the Senator from Texas. He was in favor of immediately arming the slaves. He was opposed to the schoolboy policy of whistling to keep our courage up.

Mr. Hill thought the discussion had taken a wide range. As it had taken this turn he embraced the opportunity of giving his views on the question of arming negroes. He was opposed to arming negroes. He could see no necessity for it. There are white men enough in this country and on your muster rolls to win this fight. He did not think negroes would make good soldiers. He would be glad to see negroes on farms added to the production of those necessaries which were essential to the winning of this fight as anything else. He saw nothing in the situation to make the people of this country despondent. In his opinion the situation was more hopeful at this hour than at any other during the past two years. Unlike the gentleman from Texas, he was not despondent. The very idea of fighting for the right of self-government, and he believed we could win it without arming the negroes.

After some further discussion the Senate, without voting on the proposed amendment, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, went into executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned.

The report of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 31st that a large number of transports had left the Mississippi, and that an expedition of 15,000 strong was fitting out in New Orleans to be landed at Pascagoula, excites some apprehension in Mobile. The *Tribune* of that city, in a recent article, says that Mobile must, of course, is their expected deestination. We have reason to believe that there is some truth in the statement that there is some truth in it. Should the expedition be landed at Pascagoula, and the forces of several of the returned Fort Gaines prisoners that the Yankees, just before they left New Orleans and Ship Island, declared that Mobile was a doomed city, and that they intended to take it shortly, and probably they are preparing to carry their threats into execution. Be that as it may, our authorities and citizens must be ready to meet that behind fifteen thousand, and as many more if they have got them to back over. Let every body be wide-awake and sober, and we think no fear will be entertained for the result.

The Petersburg *Express*, of yesterday, says that just previous to the passage of our commissioners through our lines, on Tuesday, Gen. Wise delivered an earnest, eloquent and patriotic address to his command, behooving them not to relax their vigilance on account of the so-called peace commission; not to grow lukewarm in the cause they have thus far so nobly the turmoil of peace resolutions having blown over, all vague crowing of those who wished to see some footing toward peace being in some sort oppressed by the departure of three eminent citizens to Washington on the hopeful errand, there is now leisure to attend to business.

The *Enquirer* says, editorially, the question of slave soldiers has worked its way to public consideration, in spite of Cabinet cautions and legislative resolve. It is being discussed in all its details, and its

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to the cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, dairy and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Amendment.

Pennsylvania is among the first States to give their assent to the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, passed by Congress, forever prohibiting slavery within the national limits. Both Houses of the Legislature, on Friday last, passed the resolution of ratification, the Democratic members voting in the negative. In the Senate the vote was 14 yeas, 8 nays. In the House the vote was 55 yeas, 33 nays.

The Peace the North Desires.

The rumors growing out of the visit to Fortress Monroe, by Messrs. Stevens, Hunter and Campbell, on the one hand, and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the other, with which the atmosphere has been and still is filled, have had the effect at least to awaken the public mind to an examination into what are the real wishes on the subject of peace. It is not too much to say that, although the North longs for peace, there exists not the slightest disposition to recede an inch, or surrender a shade of principle in order to obtain it. On the contrary, in this quarter at least, the negotiations said to have been going on have been viewed with distrust and apprehension. We believe the gratification would be all but universal were it to be known that the entire business had wholly failed, and that the question of peace had been recommitted to the leaders of the armies. While the motives of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward are not questioned, the people of the North see in the military situation a more cheerful prospect for enduring and honorable peace than in all the known resources of diplomacy—great as they are on our side—or in any other light the question can be placed before them. The North counts the cost. It realizes how much it has cost—how precious and almost countless have been the lives offered up, and how vast the treasure expended, to bring the rebellion to its present stage; and it is cheerfully willing to add to all this whatever else of blood and treasure that may be necessary to "fight it out on this line."

We believe we may with entire truth say, that the people of the North, counting all the cost, present and prospective, with taxation and conscription facing them, wish the Government to think of no terms to offer but those our Generals at the head of their veteran armies will dictate. They demand that the future shall be consistent with the past—that whatever is done, the great crime of the Rebel leaders shall not for an instant be lost sight of. If the struggle were more evenly balanced, a modified view might be taken; but as it is, should peace be negotiated by yielding something the Rebel leaders asked to have granted, the feeling in the North would be that the war had ended too soon, that the peace thus purchased was not without a sting and a qualification; that whatever there had been of concession was at the sacrifice of stern justice, and calculated to dwarf the future renown of the Republic.

That these are the sentiments that lie deep down in the hearts of the people of the North, cannot be questioned. No terms the Rebels can offer will be accepted by them, save that can be won,—and the struggle of winning the end is immensely to be preferred to accepting it as a gift, because the acceptance would involve a condition which would proclaim that something had been left undone that impartial history would say was essential to render the triumph commensurate with the great struggle and complete in its proportions.

What were the facts, and the considerations growing out of them, that controlled Mr. Lincoln in doing what he has done, are but imperfectly known. That he has acted from a conscientious sense of duty, after much deliberation, with superior knowledge of all the circumstances, and from the highest motives of patriotism, few will be disposed to doubt. It is far from being impossible that the steps he has taken were with the view of assisting the realization of the end we have pointed to. Having declared to the country that the war would cease only when the rebels ceased to fight, and that it would cease then, he may have felt it incumbent to listen to representations that the time had come, and that he could not refuse to accept the surrender if competent persons were prepared to make the tender. That the visit of the President had any other significance, there is at present no proof, nor has it the slightest apparent yet that the rebels came prepared to make the surrender or accept the conditions laid down in the last Executive Message. For the present, therefore, we can only hope, as we are permitted, that the people of the North will find in what has been done nothing to regret.

Paper from Corn Husks.—We are informed that the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company have tendered the use of their mill at Steubenville, for the purpose of testing the Austrian patent for making paper from corn husks, and that the same has been accepted, and the test will be made in a few days. If, as is expected, the experiment proves successful, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an extensive scale by the new process. The parties who have the refusal of the patent, and who will purchase it should it prove successful, will be applying not long hence to Congress for protection just as clamorously as they are now appealing for the repeal of the paper duty. For, having a monopoly of manufacturing cheap paper, they will simply reduce the price to a sufficient figure to make it an object to use it instead of rag paper, and should the present paper duty be repealed their prospect for large dividends will be interfered with by foreign rag paper. But, can serviceable paper be made from corn husks? A few days will determine.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., arrived in New Haven on Tuesday from California, where for some time past he has been professedly engaged. Now that the Professor has returned, we hope he will tell us more about that Petroleum Lake, with the discovery of which he stands credited; especially how many "cattle have been drowned" therein since he made the discovery. We mean the marvelous property purchased for fifteen thousand which has expanded to ten millions of dollars, under the title of "The California Petroleum Company."

Taxing Petroleum.—The Committee on Ways and Means are hard at work on the tax bill. It is not likely that any tax will be placed on leaf tobacco, and the tax on manufactured tobacco will probably be simplified by the adoption of the English system of taxing it by the pound. It has been decided to retain the tax on refined petroleum at twenty cents, and to impose a tax of six cents on crude, which before escaped entirely.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.—It is stated that Secretary of the Treasury Fessenden has determined to apply the proceeds of the new seven-thirty loan to payment of our soldiers. In reference to the appointment of Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* asserts that Secretary Fessenden applied to Mr. Cooke, in November last, to take charge of the disposal of the 7-30s, as he was before charged with the sale of the 5-20s. His immense success in that loan indicated him as the fittest man in the country for the work that had become indispensably necessary to be done, to popularize this new borrowing of the people's money. Mr. Cooke declined the service, for reasons considerate and courteous to the National Banks in charge of the business. But their system of disposing of this loan has not been successful. The Treasury needs money from its 7-30s, and Secretary Fessenden renewed his solicitations to Mr. Jay Cooke to take charge of the loan, on the same terms that he did the 5-20s, and to dispose of it on his former vigorous processes. He has consented to do so, although the terms offered to him are less than those allowed to National Banks. He will employ the National Banks, too, and at their present compensation, not reducing it. The arrangement in effect makes him the head of the machinery for supplying the Government with money by the sale of its bonds.

Arming Slaves.

The skepticism, on the question whether negroes could become good soldiers, was, two years ago, nearly universal. A good reason for this skepticism was never expressed. None was thought necessary, and none was sought for. It ignored history, ancient and modern; it forgot the Carthaginian, the Moor, and the Bedouin of Northern, and the Toulu and Caffre of Southern Africa, as well as the dark slaves of San Domingo, of former times and the present. Still, under that mysterious influence that often places men, almost without their will, on the path of progress, the question was timidly submitted to the test of experiment, and was decided as a success.

The slave-holding conspirators, after exhausting the language, in expressing their abhorrence of the measure, have lately indicated an intention to experiment a little in the same way. But the conditions of the two cases are so different that no one, not afflicted with the madness that has seized the rebel leaders, can anticipate any other results, from their experiment, than disappointment and disaster.

That colored men make good soldiers does not prove that *slaves* will. Our colored soldiers are free. They go into the army as men volunteering their service under the influence of principles and feelings such as operate on other men. The slave is conscripted by requisition on his master, his own wishes or interests being no way considered in the matter. Both classes of colored men know the character that the war has assumed, and the end contemplated by the insurgents. Both are animated by an intense and hereditary hatred of the system of slavery, which has wronged and debased their race, and which the slaveholders' war was designed to maintain and perpetuate. A thousand facts, developed it. the progress of the war, show that the Southern slaves will understand who are their friends and who their enemies. Their uniform kindness to our soldiers and officers, when fugitives from rebel prisons, demonstrates this clearly. They will not be trusty soldiers to fight for prolonging their own miserable bondage. This, the rebel leaders fear. This fear was strongly expressed in their debate on the subject. A terrible conviction was expressed that the slaves would plight "on our side."

It is a well grounded fear. The history of Rome, in her days of corruption and decline, is luminous with warning to them. When the slaves were taken from the field of toil, and placed in that of war, Rome became an easy prey to invading armies, which found auxiliaries, not only on every plantation but in every legion.

Severity of discipline is a poor dependence, for success in the handling of such troops. Nature, in its best and its worst phases, stands in the attitude of irreconcilable hostility. Dire necessity may enforce submission; but the pressure of that necessity is removed, when slaves find themselves possessed of arms, and are inured by military discipline to scenes of danger of the uses of those arms. The Helots of Sparta were not a more dangerous element in her armies, than would be the negro slaves in the ranks of the rebellion.

The proposition to arm the slaves is evidence of the weakness of the rebel leaders. And not this only but of the low depths to which the boastful chivalry have fallen. They have, over and over, declared that they were contending for the superiority of the white race and its implied right to hold the inferior race of black men in servitude. Yet this despised inferior is invoked to do for his lordly superior what he is not able to do for himself. The negro slave is called to the field; to prove, by deeds of arms that his master has a right to have and to hold him as property and a chattel, for ever more.

Knights of La Mancha, Hail!

Oil Intelligence.

Pulaski, Lawrence Co., Pa., February 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

As your columns are thrown open for general intelligence on the great oil and mineral interests of Western Pennsylvania, I would call the attention of your readers to the oil prospects in Lawrence county, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. Near the village of Pulaski, on Shenango creek, some three wells are now being put down, with good prospects of success. From at least one of the wells oil in small quantities was found mingling with the water, and the usual odor of oil smell prevails. This well was bored some three hundred feet deep about the time the war commenced, oil minded Pennsylvania was abandoned, and has yielded a small quantity of oil ever since. It is leased by parties from the Venango oil regions, who have gone to work in good earnest, with all necessary apparatus on hand, and a thorough test will soon be had of this well. Already the excitement is high after and real estate is changing hands at advancing prices, say from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre. This is the same excitement usually attending oil fields and well improved part of the county. It also abounds with coal and iron ore of the best quality, which is being rapidly developed. Parties from Cleveland, Ohio, and other places. To persons who desire real estate at moderate prices, oil claims, coal leases, ore privileges, &c., I think this locality worthy of examination. Let capitalists make a note of it. F.

Somerset county is about to enter the lists as an oil producing territory, as the editor of the *Whig* has been assured on very good authority, that petroleum had been discovered in some quantity, in an abandoned well on the farm of Mr. Lincoln in doing which he has done, are but imperfectly known. That he has acted from a conscientious sense of duty, after much deliberation, with superior knowledge of all the circumstances, and from the highest motives of patriotism, few will be disposed to doubt. It is far from being impossible that the steps he has taken were with the view of assisting the realization of the end we have pointed to. Having declared to the country that the war would cease only when the rebels ceased to fight, and that it would cease then, he may have felt it incumbent to listen to representations that the time had come, and that he could not refuse to accept the surrender if competent persons were prepared to make the tender. That the visit of the President had any other significance, there is at present no proof, nor has it the slightest apparent yet that the rebels came prepared to make the surrender or accept the conditions laid down in the last Executive Message. For the present, therefore, we can only hope, as we are permitted, that the people of the North will find in what has been done nothing to regret.

Butler county, once famous for its soap mines is also claimed to be rich in oil, and oil leases are now being taken in almost every part of the county. The last *Americus* says:—"Companies have formed and have their agents operating in the different townships. These leases are taken on various terms, though they generally have two or three years time in which to commence operations, with a lease to run for twenty years. We believe that with the present interest, as manifested, in this matter, there will soon be many important developments made; and our advice to land owners would be to give companies a chance, that they may have the opportunity of experimenting and thereby increase the interests of all concerned.

An oil company has been organized in Conneautville for the purpose of developing the lands in the western part of Crawford county. The company intends to purchase or lease certain lands, and then bore for oil.

Personal.

G. Milton Allen, late the cashier in the Philadelphia Custom House, charged with embezzling the public money to the amount of $60,000, has been committed for trial in default of $50,000 bail.

Mr. Charles M. Walker, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, was married in Washington on Thursday evening, to Miss Claire Albrecht, the ward of Chief Justice Chase, who performed the part in the interesting ceremony of "giving away the bride." The wedding was, of course, what is termed a very fashionable one.

Professor White, State Superintendent of Public Schools in West Virginia, has been re-elected to the position by the Legislature of that State.

Chief Justice Chase read his first opinion on Tuesday last, in the case of the Circassian, to the effect that the capture of New Orleans by Butler and Farragut did not terminate the blockade.

Patrick Hays, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, was supposed to be dead, and his estate was administered upon and ready to be distributed, but that part was postponed because it was learned that Patrick was at Andersonville, and proposed to come home and settle his own affairs.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in his remarks before the Massachusetts Historical Society on the death of Mr. Everett, stated that at the time of his death, Mr. Everett was engaged in preparing a life of James L. Petigru, of South Carolina, and a volume of Washington's private letters.

Hon. Fernando Wood intends to leave for Europe soon after the adjournment of Congress, accompanied by his family. He proposes to travel through the Continent, and also go to Holy Land.

The wife of a distinguished citizen of Boston, on Thursday, gave birth to a fine, hearty boy, and the father has determined to name him "Constitutional Amendment." Good for the father.

Major General John Pope is on a visit to Chicago. Major General Thos. W. Egan is also in Chicago.

Rev. James Prestley, D. D., of this city, will deliver a lecture on "Walks in and about Jerusalem," in the First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening.

Progress.—Our special dispatches have already announced that John Roch, of Boston, a negro lawyer of that city, has been admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court, on motion of Senator Sumner. This is the first case where a negro has ever been admitted to practice in that court. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he had to go to the Provost Marshal, to get a pass to leave the city, a military order prohibiting any negro from leaving Washington without a permit.

Another Discovery of Copper.—A specimen of copper ore is on exhibition in Wheeling, which was taken from the oil well on Goodman's farm, on Ray's Run, in Washington County, Ohio, about thirty or forty miles below this city, at a depth of ninety feet from the surface. The copper ore already taken from the hole bored for an oil well, is said to be very valuable, and future operations may disclose a mine of wealth. Operations are still going forward.

Letter from Wheeling.

Death of Slavery in West Virginia.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Long live the 3d of February, 1865, in West Virginia. In days to come, this day will be remembered as one of the brightest in the history of this young State. Happening in to the Senate Chamber this morning, I had the pleasure of witnessing the death of slavery here. Yesterday the bill for the abolishing of slavery had passed the House of Delegates by a heavy vote, notwithstanding the conscientious doubt of some as to the constitutionality of the act. To-day it came up in the Senate. Nothing could be more evident than the intense earnestness of the men who were called to vote on the question. Talking was felt to be unnecessary. With breathless interest all waited for the aye or no as the roll was called. To my surprise, every man but one answered aye, with a clear determined voice. Thus, by a vote of 17 to 1, the Senate of West Virginia placed this young State emphatically on the side of Freedom. Only *four years* ago, in this very city, a clergyman came near being mobbed for simply advocating to the question of slavery in the course of a lecture. *To-day* has finally passed the following bill:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 1. All persons held to service or labor as slaves in this State are hereby declared *free.*

2. There shall hereafter be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

The Freedmen.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I promised you yesterday a word about old school books. I have not heard directly from any of the fields where the freedmen are gathered, on this subject. I have, however, sent off about a bushel or two of my own and have more to send by first opportunity. If there is any article about a house which is a perfect drug and pest to parents and housekeepers, it is school books. Too valuable for kindling fires or to throw away, they are still kept in the vain hope that some time or other they may be called for. But, even if any teacher should be so bellicose as to call for one to be sent to him to be used in his school, it is a hundred to one but it turns out that the "last edition" is so improved that it could be used with the previous editions. Hence the accumulation of school books in every family. Now, these it is proposed to send to the freedmen, a people so greedy after knowledge that they will not actually recieve gladly and use diligently an old school book. Suppose half of them should be destroyed and thrown away, what any worse than to keep them in the house or in the garret to add to the horrors of the annual house cleaning? The Secretary of Freedman's Aid Association will be regarded with the greatest favor now, even in the light of a lecturer. Such an one was expected, and a liberal donation in money will accompany every package of books. Send them along, however, as the money will be forthcoming. They can do no harm. They may do great good. Readers of all sorts, Copy Books with copies at the head of each page will supply the most needful. But Arithmetics, Geographies, Algebras, Geometries even will not come amiss. Some of these may be very serviceable to fill up for a day of great opportunities. What that day will be, must suit of Knowledge *under difficulties* will doubt less be pardoned for saying that this subject has not begun to take hold on our good people. Let those who have not yet begun to study it until all begin to think and to plan for the four millions so soon to be all thrown on the sympathies of Christian hearts. Christian shall your own precious boy have laid down his life in vain? Glorious as he died was the cause in whose behalf he fell—the passage of the emancipation act, of what avail will it be, if christian and philanthropic people do not rise to the relief of these poor perishing sufferers? Will they not become perfect pest to the country, unless they are provided for? Will not one old school book, which we are glad to get rid of, but clothing, teachers, schools, religious instructors, ministers and churches must be provided. No missionary field is to be compared to this. Already some of the noblest in the land are entering into themselves to this work. And is this region to be turned in the form of *Paradise* come so sweet that none can be found to leave the luxuries to give *themselves* wholly to this cause? Already in the region of Seelyville and Murfreesboro, some of the devoted women who went as teachers are persisting from over exertion. Would that *Americus* says:—"Companies have formed and have their agents operating in the different townships. These leases are taken on various terms, though they generally have two or three years time in which to commence operations, with a lease to run for twenty years. We believe that with the present interest, as manifested, in this matter, there will soon be many important developments made; and our advice to land owners would be to give companies a chance, that they may have the opportunity of experimenting and thereby increase the interests of all concerned.

Jos. S. Travelli,
General Agent Freedmen's Aid Association,
27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh School of Design.

The necessity for schools of science, art and design for the women, is shown in the ignorance of that sex, taken as a mass, of the fundamental principles that underlie the practical works of life—and yet the proof is constantly before the mere casual observer that women, along with men, need often, and should all have the ability, to earn their living; while the sad proof of incompetency is also frequently to be met with. Why? Simply from a want of right education. The previous so-called education of women in very few cases tends to develop her higher power. There is a want of practical science that should be the ground work for future usefulness—and we are rejoiced that Pittsburgh is to have the advantage of a school of design that will meet the wants of a portion of our female community by offering them a practical education, based on scientific principles. This is an institution of which the course of instruction has been proved in Philadelphia. We shall own this second in the state. The circular fully explains the system, commencing with linear geometry, preparatory to the study of perspective; and in drawing from vertical, horizontal and oblique lines to their combinations in straight lined forms; then simple curved forms, so me shaded up to elaborate ornamental in pencil drawing. Figure drawing is then taken up in the same manner, from the detail to the whole. Light and shade, from the flat, in one colour, with the brush. These are geometrical figures from which the student obtains some knowledge of how to produce the resemblance of a solid figure on a flat surface.

Coloring is first taught from diagrams illustrating the scientific combination of color, after which the student works with a right appreciation of contrast and harmony, displayed in succeeding studies, which advances step by step towards the study of nature in portraiture, landscape or applied design. That such a thorough course is necessary we have only to point to other countries that are educating their people in this direction, and thereby improving their manufactures, especially in which articles of elegance are required, too much to depend on foreign market. Although we believe the exercise of national products a necessary, it should not be a dependance, only a stimulus to the proper cultivation of the raw material, both of mind and natural products, we so largely possess—wealth is needed before much in the way of art and taste can be acquired. Now is the time to follow up these worthy pursuits, And here the question of women's labor can be partially answered. When prepared she is capable of co-operating with men in this field. Many women are longing to be raised to the dignity of self-maintenance, in a higher and more profitable way, than in the narrow, overcrowded paths now open.

A few of our most earnest and liberal citizens seeing this, have liberally come forward, provided the pre-requisites to carry out the above plan, which, if *one moment rightly use*, is the foundation, from which may branch off artistes, teachers, designers for wall-paper, calicos, ornamental iron, glass and china, wood engraving, lithography—in a word, the educated, talented women will find employment in ways hitherto unthought of, useful to herself and others, and beneficial to the country. But we bring its own reward of dignity and happiness.

Mary J. G.

The British Pirate Florida.—This vessel, which was cut out of the harbor of Bahia by the U. S. sloop of war Wachusett, had 58 seamen, British subjects, on board at the time. These were put in Fort Warren and kept there until last Wednesday, when they were transferred to the British mail steamer Canada, by a tug-boat, and are now on their way to Liverpool via Halifax.

THE DRAFT.

Gov. Curtin's Letter to the President.

Protest Against the State Credit as Fixed by Provost Marshal General Fry.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, January 26, 1865.

To the President:

Sir: The act of the third of March, 1863, commonly called the Enrollment Act, provided (section 4) that, for the purpose of the act, each Congressional District of the respective States should form a District, and (section 11) that all persons enrolled should be subject to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and further, (section 12, that in assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President should take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia by and from the several States in which said districts were situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the rebellion, and should so make said assignments as to equalise the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished by each, and the time and period of their service. The time of actual service which by this act you were directed to consider and allow for, could not, without impracticable labor, (or, indeed, at all), be fixed with exactitude for each district, but it could easily have been so approximated by averages that little, if any, practical injustice would have been done. The commencement of the third year of the war was close at hand at the time of the passage of the act. It would not have been difficult to ascertain, of one thousand men enlisted for three years, what was the average number that remained actually in the service at the end of the first and second years respectively, and thus the act could have been substantially complied with. For instance, suppose it to have been found that of one thousand men enlisted for three years, there remained in the service an average of forty per cent. at the close of the first year, and twenty per cent. at the close of the second year. The result would have been under the provisions of the act that sixteen hundred one year men would have been taken as the equivalent of one thousand three years men. Unfortunately the heads of bureaus, to whom the matter seems to have been entrusted, began by failing into a strange misconstruction of the act. They did in effect strike from the 12th section the phrases "period of their service" and "time of their service" and insert in lieu thereof the phrase "term of their enlistment," thus proceeded to apportion credits by multiplying the number of men furnished from a district by the number of years for which they were enlisted. Calculations made on this basis were, of course, most extravagant, and the people everywhere felt that somehow injustice was being done. In the attempt to soften this, numerous and contradictory orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office, and long essays by himself and others have been in vain published to explain and justify their action.

In fact, as soon as they get beyond the morally-certain limit of the actual service of the man, their calculation has no longer a practical basis. Its principle, carried to a legitimate extreme, would justify the enlistment of the man for 50,000 years, and crediting him as the whole quota of the State, with a small excess. Surely every reasonable man can say for himself whether he has found that getting one pair of boots for three years is practically equivalent to getting three pairs of boots for one year.

The visionary character of the system on which they have proceeded cannot be better illustrated than by the result at which they have arrived on the present occasion. The quota of Pennsylvania under the last call was announced to be 61,700; her quota to meet the deficiencies under that call was announced to be 66,960 men. On the 24th inst. it was announced that the quota of the Western District was, by revision, been fixed at 22,543, which would make that of the whole State about 44,000; and taken in the same day I was further informed that the quota of the Western district was 25,512, and that of the whole State 49,853, all these changes being caused by no intervening circumstances that I am aware of. In fact, our quota on the last call was filled, and there can be no deficiency to be now supplied.

Their plan is unjust to the districts and to the Government. It wholly ignores the losses of men by disease, sickness, death and casualities. The losses from most of these causes are greater during the first year of service than afterwards, so town which has furnished three thousand men last year has probably lost one-three-fifths of them from these causes before the expiration of the term. Another equal town which has furnished one thousand men each for three years, may, before the expiration of that term, have lost seventeen twentieths of them. Thus, while the first town will have given sixteen hundred men to the country, the second but eight hundred and fifty. There is no equality in this. The loss of men in the industrial population of the two towns is in very unequal proportion. As to the Government, it has received from the first case the actual service during the whole year of fourteen hundred men; in the second case, the actual service of say four hundred men during two hundred and fifty days. The term of service, and the time of actual service of every man, and say one hundred and fifty men at most during the whole year. The actual amount of service that may be required promptly is to be considered, and not merely the aggregate term of it. In the late retaking of Fort Fisher, one at least of the Pennsylvania regiments was engaged, and behaved most gallantly. What would be the result if each of their number had been enlisted for three years, it would on that account have been able to perform a service as the whole number did in that unsurpassed exploit?

But there is even more serious error than has been yet pointed out. The call of the draft of 3d of March, 1863, under which your officers profess to be acting, has not been in force since the 24th of February, 1864. Whether induced thereto by the strangeness of the system which had been adopted under it, or for whatever reasons, Congress thought fit to pass the act of 23d February, 1864, entitled "An Act supplemental to the Act of 3d March, 1863," which provides (section 2) that the quota of each ward or a city, county or district, shall be, hereafter, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which had been previously furnished therefrom. Thus the former act was amended by giving credits, not for men, but relatively to smaller localities, and by omitting the provision for considering and allowing for the time of service. Instead of making credits they were directed in future to be given, as far as practicable, on the basis of the number of men previously furnished, without reference to the time of service. This was followed up by the act of 4th July, 1864, (passed at the same session), which provides section 1) that the President may, in his discretion, call for any number of volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, to be credited on the quotas assigned by their term of enlistment, and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after the call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, to which the credits for all persons previously enlisted shall be applied. It is not for me or you, sir, to discuss the subject of their propriety. They are to us obeyed.

It would be easy to show that they form a reasonable and intelligible system. Formerly, when calls were made of men for military service, they were made by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States, who then proceeded to draft the required number to fill the quota of the State. In this draft, men from any State or locality who had voluntarily entered the service of the United States, by enlisting in the army or otherwise, were not taken into account. No credits were given for them on the quota, any more than for men who had of their own accord engaged themselves in any lawful employment. The system, however, of raising very large bodies of men as volunteers, under the act of Congress of 1861, had drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localities very heavily, and not quite equably, and when the enrolment act of 1863 was passed it was thought best to provide for equalizing the draft by allowing credits to the localities for the volunteers furnished by them. But the Government has accepted volunteers for various terms of service, and hence the effort to render the equalization more perfect by considering and allowing for the term of their service as well as the number of men. The acts of 1864, above recited, have modified this system by fixing a definite term of service (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for more than that term are to be credited to their localities on the quota, and receive a certain bounty from the Government. Such of them as choose to enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the Government, but, so far as regards the increased term beyond one year, are not to be credited on the quota, but are to be left on the same footing that all volunteers were before the act of 1864. That is to say, the Government announces that it will take, by its authority, a certain number of men from a locality for military service for one year. That is the lawful demand which it will inforce. It pays bounties in case of localities to facilitate them in complying with the demand without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to serve for two or for three years. The Government receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for these terms, but, in that, deals with the men only, and, as the increased term of service beyond one year is not agreed to be rendered in compliance with any demand of the Government, it gives the locality no credit on the quota for it. The Government requires 100,000 men for one year, not a less number of men for a longer term. For a deficiency in the number of volunteers for that term it makes a draft for one year. This is to *fill* the quota—not more nor less; when the draft has been effected the quota is full—there is neither excess nor deficiency. You see that the system thus established by law is not without foundation in reason, and can be readily understood.

Sir, you may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the act of the 24th of February, 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating, instead of peace and harmony and uncertainty among the people. They announce on the one hand that although a three-years' man counts only as a one-year man towards the quota on which he volunteered, he shall be counted as three one-year men, towards the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are cyphering out a deficiency on the last call, by counting three one-year men as only equivalent to one three-years man, which is equally against law. Thus the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of the 18th of July last, was filled in accordance with the law by men to serve for not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.

Our people know that the Government requires more men. They are willing to furnish them—heavy as the burden has become—to the industrial population. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting, for the law, an eccentric plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of this war—it is my duty to insist and I do insist—that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law which you owe, as well as they and all of us. It is of evil example, it tends to enfeeble—nay to destroy—the just power of the Government, that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any acts of Congress, and especially those which you have yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service. Relying heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compel henceforth on the part of all a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land,

I am sir, very respectfully,
A. G. Curtin.

General Intelligence.

A prize fight took place on Thursday, near Claymont station, on the Pennsylvania and Delaware line, between two men named Farrell and Ward, both members of the Hibernian Engine Company, Philadelphia, for a purse of $1,000. Farrell was declared the victor, Ward having given a foul blow.

Kennard & Co., of Philadelphia, are at present engaged in fitting up the wires and signal boxes in the construction of a fire alarm telegraph in Louisville.

The warehouse of S. S. Ball & Co., sash and blind factory of T. & W. Davis and the dwelling of T. Davis, in Newark, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss estimated at $55,000.

An inhuman wretch, named David F. Bivins, murdered his father, mother and wife, at Woodstock, Michigan, on the 30th ultimo, all for the love of another woman. On being arrested the murderer confessed his guilt, narrating the details of the murder with perfect *sang froid.*

They tell of a lady who was at the Opera in New York, the other evening, with a head dress, containing upwards of $50,000 worth of diamonds.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution approving a general tax on sales of merchandize, as the wisest and best means of increasing the Internal revenue, if so adjusted as not to interfere with the frequent interchange of commodities.

The Senate Committee of Finance are said to have made the discovery that during the past year there have been lost from the office of the Register of the Treasury, on one occasion, public securities of the value of $1,200,000, and on another of the value of $20,000. These are in addition to a defalcation of $100,000 previously reported.

Some of the European troops Maximilian is importing into Mexico are of a very low and demoralized character. From a detachment of six hundred of his Belgian legion who were recently shipped from Europe, a number deserted at West India ports, and the most of the remainder appeared to be destitute of discipline, many of them having to be put under arrest for disrespect to their officers.

An effort is now being made, by the life insurance managers of New York and New England, to secure the passage of a law that will make the life insurance business on a national basis, by providing an insurance bureau at Washington city, securities to be filed there, instead of at the different State capitals, thus obviating the embarrassments now conflicting State laws. A bill for that purpose was introduced in the House, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

As an instance of the extreme caution exercised by traders in these unsettled times, a retail grocer of Boston related the following as a fact. Formerly he was in the habit of purchasing refined sugars by the dozen barrels, but lately has bought by the single barrel. On Thursday last he called at a dozen jobbing houses before he was able to obtain even this small supply.

A dispatch from St. Louis, gives the important information that General Price, Chalmers, the rebel army, who has led a division of cavalry in Forrest's command, has recently denounced Hood, in a speech at Corinth, declaring his intention to quit the service and try and save the rest of his property, and also telling his men to go home for the winter. Gen. Cockrell has also reported to have expressed a desire to surrender on the best terms he could obtain. Gen. Reddy's disaffection was reported several days ago.

A refugee from Texas estimates that 2,000 wagons are employed in taking cotton to the Rio Grande, and carrying back implements of war, &c., into the interior of Texas. These wagons used for the transportation of cotton for the rebel Government are new and made in Philadelphia. We recently have the invoice received at Matamoras. The officers of Maximilian are friendly to the rebels and send deserters back to them.

The steamer Rebecca Clyde, which conveyed supplies to Savannah, returned to New York on Friday, having on board 480 bales of cotton seized by General Sherman, which will be sold on account of the Government. She had also on board 172 tierces of rice, sent by the City Councils to help pay for the provisions sent them. The steamer Daniel Webster, which probably will be sent to Savannah, will probably bring 500 tierces of rice. The Committee say they found the reports of suffering among the people from lack of food, as given in the newspapers, fully confirmed. As to the extent and sincerity of the Union feeling among the people, from the details it is also heard so much, the Committee are not so sure. General Sherman's recent orders, concerning collecting cotton and negroes belonging to parties said to have been Unionists at heart all through the rebellion, has had a discouraging effect.

The seal of the rebel States of America is described in the English newspapers. It is designed by Foley, the celebrated Irish sculptor, and contains in the centre a representation of Crawford's statue of Washington. This is surrounded by a wreath, composed of the most valuable vegetable products of the Southern States—tobacco, Indian corn, cotton, rice, and sugar-cane. The rim bears the legend, "The Confederate States of America, 22d of February, 1862." The size of the seal is of silver and its diameter is four inches.

On Thursday last, the very interesting ceremony took place at the War Department, on the presentation of eight blood-stained banners of the rebellion taken by some of the gallant troops of the 23d Army Corps during the fearful battle of Franklin, Tennesse, so gloriously won for General Thomas' regiment, in December, 1864. At an earlier hour of the day, Col. Wm. Wilson, commanding the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, presented to the department the tattered colors of the 51st, and at the same time handed to the Secretary a statement of the numerous battles through which the flag had passed. The Secretary directed the Adjutant General to receive the colors, to place them among the archives of the department, and to give an order to the Quartermaster General to furnish this gallant regiment with a new flag.

The Chicago Historical Society have purchased grounds for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of the Society at $18,000. They propose erecting a building at a cost of $200,000.

Mr. James Watson, who bought the choice seat for $760, to the grand amateur performance of Hamlet, for the benefit of soldiers' families, to take place this evening in Cincinnati, has appropriated the seat to the use of the city press.

MARRIED:

HERRON—BEATTIE—On January 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Russell, Mr. MILTON HERRON, of Lost Run, Allegheny county, to Miss ELLENOR BEATTIE, of Allegheny city.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.
For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for the common and ordinary grades of Liquors are essentially injurious.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
Go to McCLARAN & CO.'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will also find a splendid stock of
Pure Drugs, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At
N. McCLARAN & CO.'S, Drug Store,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
AND
10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of those Securities, offer GREAT ATTRACTIONS to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good pay. ing investment, but performs a sacred and impo-tant duty in thus sustaining the United States government.

The 7 30's are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and FULL COMMISSION ADDITIONAL IN CASH is paid to ALL PURCHASERS, no matter how large or small the amount of Bonds purchased.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.
Dr. J. M. LINDSEY'S celebrated
BLOOD SEARCHER,
For all impurities of the blood, wholesale and retail at
FULTON'S Drug Store,

Mechanics

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sale terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

OUR SOLDIER.

Another little private
Mustered in
The army of temptation
And of sin.

Another soldier arming
For the strife,
To fight the toilsome battles
Of a life.

Another little sentry,
Who will stand
On guard, while evils prowl
On every hand.

Lord! our little darling
Guide and save,
'Mid the perils of the march
To the grave! —*Pacific Monthly.*

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

Library Hall.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND THE NEIGHBORING BOROUGHS.—The undersigned were appointed by the corporators of the Library Hall Company, and a number of influential citizens who met with them on the —— day of January, 1865, to open the books for subscription to the stock of the company. We desire briefly to set before you the main features of the project which depends upon you for its execution.

The charter provides, first, for the organization of the company when a sufficient sum is subscribed, and the purchase of ground and erection of a suitable and commodious building, which shall be leased to the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute in perpetuity for not over six per cent. per annum on the entire cost thereof, together with all taxes and repairs. Second. That whatever revenue may be received over the sum stipulated for, shall be paid by the Young Men's Mercantile Library to the Hall Company to reimburse them for the cost of said ground and buildings. A failure to pay the rent for two years empowers the Hall Company to take full possession of the property. Third. The rent and sums received for reimbursement to be divided annually among the stockholders of the Hall Company. The shares of stock are fixed at ten dollars each, so that it may be within the means of a larger number of persons to contribute to the enterprise.

It is proposed to erect an elegant structure, which shall contain stores on the ground floor, accommodations for the library on the second floor, and a grand music and lecture hall, with ample modes of egress either on the ground or second floor. If the size of the lot, and proper architectural arrangement, will permit, it is also proposed to have suitable rooms for an art gallery and museum, a gymnasium, or other institutions in accord with the main design. It is believed that a suitable ground may be procured, and acceptable places for the building, but deeming the stockholders, or the officers they may appoint, to be the proper persons to decide on the location and the plan, we have taken no action in regard to them. Our duty is to try to raise the necessary funds, and we think that to make this building fairly worthy of its objects and of this enlightened and wealthy community, the sum of $200,000 ought to be subscribed.

By the operation of the provision in the charter for the reimbursement of the outlay of the Hall Company, the application of occasional legacies to the purpose, and by donations or purchases of stock, it is hoped that the Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute will, in time, own the property, and its revenues will then be a fund for the rapid increase of the Library, and such reduction of the membership fee as will make it virtually free.

The Lecture and Music Hall being controlled by the Association, will be permanently safe from degradation by improper uses. The attractions of the Library and its accessories will be such as to make it the guide of our young men, a conservator of their morals, and an efficient educator of the people; and as such, its beneficial results can hardly be estimated. As an accessory to the University, the several Theological Seminaries, the Female College, the Academy of Design, a Medical College, and the Schools of the city generally, a large and well selected Library will be invaluable.

Without further argument as to the desirability of an institution which most men are already willing to allow has become a public necessity, we submit the case, asking that each one will consider it for himself, and act promptly and generously, according to the ability he may have, and his sense of responsibility as a member of community.

It is supposed that a part of the money will be required in the spring for the purchase of ground, the whole to be called in by instalments as needed. Whether the erection shall be pushed on at once, or delayed for a time, will depend on the vote of those who shall subscribe.

Books are open at the Mercantile Library Rooms, and will be in the hands of canvassing committees.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
JAS. PARK, JR.,
WM. THAW,
JOS. DILWORTH,
J. M. PENNOCK,
Committee.

THE OIL CITY MURDER.—Mark Campbell, who was arrested in Allegheny on the second of January last, on his own confession, for the murder of James McFate, at Oil City, was tried at Franklin last week and acquitted, he having succeeded in proving an *alibi*. He may congratulate himself that he was not in the vicinity of Oil City at the time the murder was committed, else his foolish boast might have cost him his life. The murder still remains a mystery, notwithstanding the large reward of $19,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators. Campbell, who is a non-reporting drafted man, has been turned over to the military authorities.

WINDOW BROKEN.—On Friday last, as a detachment of soldiers was passing along Market street, towards City Hall, one of the men slipped and fell, and his musket striking a large French plate glass in front of the dry goods establishment of H. J. Lynch, broke it into pieces. The glass destroyed was valued at two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, a lady visited the printing establishment of Messrs. A. H. English & Co., on Third street, and while inspecting one of the steam presses placed her hand near the "nippers," when two of her fingers were caught and the ends torn off them.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, got up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen Shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere Shirts; white or colored Underhir's and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or woolen half hose, Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs; cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. jan1

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

de13-1y

PRODUCE—

2,500 bushels Dried Apples.
200 obls. prime Beans.
40 do. klin dried Hominy.
10 do. Canada Peas.
15 half bbls. Pearl Barley.
5,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
180 obls. Green Apples.
5 do. Prime Roll Butter.
2 do. Eggs.
1,000 Prelaina A Bags. In store and for sale by
GRAFF & REITER, No. 27 Wood st.

CHARLES HAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side.

de13-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRIAL OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.—Capt. Mills, Provost Marshal of the Third District of Ohio, is now on trial before a Court Martial, for official misconduct.

An important decision in an insurance case was recently given at Cincinnati. The Home Insurance Co., of New York, insured some property at Memphis, in March, 1861, which was burned in October of that year. The company reserved the payment of the claim partly on the ground that the property had been taken possession of by the military authority of the Confederate States, but the Court held that "a mere claim by a self-constituted officer, in direct derogation of the laws of the United States, and the rights of the plaintiff, as an American citizen, cannot be regarded as a transfer of possession. It is of no more value than the demand of the highwayman, or the more modern knights of the road, who, claiming to be chivalrous gentlemen, have assumed the sobriquet of guerrillas."

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-69

☞ CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that, at least, one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Consumption, yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Wayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of pulmonary development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by Druggists everywhere. fe2 M WS

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. The price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 19 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct6 1y

NOTICE.—

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

KLEE, KAUFMAN & CO.,

having been dissolved, JACOB KLEE and JOSEPH KLEE will commence business

THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY,

AT

NO. 96 WOOD STREET,

Up Stairs, in the building occupied by WILSON, CARR & CO., under the name and firm of

J. KLEE & BRO.,

with an entire new stock of

CLOTHING,

Where arrangements have been made to manufacture a large and extensive assortment of

WEARING APPAREL.

The patronage of our friends is respectfully solicited.

J. KLEE & BRO.

fe2 6t.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES;	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. Ja28-3m

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CLOTHING

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, got up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen Shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere Shirts; white or colored Underhir's and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or woolen half hose, Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs; cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. jan1

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

de13-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing Gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of Ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on the experience of nine years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a manual condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters! Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to any made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the world renowned Tragedian and Comedian, McKEAN BUCHANAN and his beautiful and talented daughter, Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, whose performances in all the principal theatres of Great Britain, Australia, California and other parts of America, have been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Bourcicault's admired comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....McKean Buchanan.
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Virginia Buchanan
Double Dance.....Miss Jennie and sylvester.

In rehearsal THE ROBBERS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

To-night, debut appearance of

ADELAIDE NIXON,

LILLIE BRANDON,

EVELINE LEHMAN,

Assisted by the great Stock Company, Hart, Redden, Foster, Welch, Campbell, Berger, Fitzgerald, Wilson and Carlisle.

Mr George Derious, the intrepid Gymnast.

The Corps de Ballet, Misses May, Wilson, Maitz, Laing, Lewis, Cowgill and Smith.

Smythe's Minstrels. A host of new acts.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEONS,

Late Athenæum—Libertystreet.

MONDAY NIGHT.

First appearance in this city of

ELLA AND MARY WESNER.

And of the only feminine Clog Dancers in the world, the

PORTER SISTERS.

First appearance of the great

DAN HOLT.

First appearance of the charming

LOUISE ROULHTE.

New Farces, Ballets, Songs and Negro acts to-night

MONS. DE LO'G'S

GRAND JUVENILE EXHIBITION,

Will take place THURSDAY EVENING, February 9th, at Masonic Hall. M. De L. would respectfully announce that he will give one grand exhibition of his pupils who he has been teaching for the last few months, consisting of Quadrilles, Cotillions, Waltzes, Polkas and double dances. Also, the splendid Ballet Divertisements, &c. The Tickets can be had at Messrs. Kidney's, Burns' and Meller's Music Stores, and at the door, on evening of entertainment. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. fe1-6t

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The Great Excelsior Eastern Troupe

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS

AND BRASS BAND.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not yet heard by any of the many unsuccessful imitations. Everything is new, novel and attractive. In conjunction with the B as Band, DELAVANTY and WARD, the champion Double Clog Dancers, who challenge the world in the sum of $1,000 to compete with them. This Troupe is the only well established ONE-HORSE performers, but of gentlemanly artists of long standing. Admission 25 cents.

SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
C. E. RICH & ALLISON, Agents.

Ja31-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja19-1y

MISCELLANEOUS

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft, go to the Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. A company commanded by First Lieutenant James H. Gret, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Boggs.

A. J. DUNCAN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

IRA B. McVAY,
Ja20-1f Treasurer.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His tables is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and Manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe6

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

J. MESKIMEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city. de28

REFINED SUGARS.

60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc. For sale by
GEO. H. JONES & CO.,
ja26 Water Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

Have Determined

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75, for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3 00, for $2 00. SUPERFINE 4-4 WOOLDE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00. MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50. POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, CORDS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED FROM $4 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND REAL BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE WORSTED GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor Market and Fifth.

Ja17-1m

Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods, Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

ATTORNEYS

A. W. LOOMIS.....M. A. WOODWARD.

LOOMIS & WOODWARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, No. 124 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to our hands. fe2-1y

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

ny18

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Soldiers entitled to Bounty, in case of death, loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ All with Discharge and two Witnesses. ly28

JNO. R. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA

my4

RESTAURANTS

OPEN AGAIN.

E. REINEMAN'S

DEQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

THE LAVAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready.

J. R. LAVAHAN,
ja6-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. ap24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

ap7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
se20-1y Proprietor.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy20-1y

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. no7

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no8

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Ero, corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.

OTTO KREBS.

Ja4

RAILROAD

Car Wheels and Axles.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly.

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.

no15-1y

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-1y No. 7 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TO LET—A STORE-ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 45 Ohio street two doors west of Diamond, and near Postoffice. Possession given 1st day of April. Inquire at Carson's Leather store, No. 46 Ohio st., Allegheny city. fe3-3t

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A Cylinder 18 inches in diameter, 3½ feet stroke; fly-wheel 15 feet in diameter; 2 double-flued boilers 19 feet long, 36 inches in diameter; can be seen in order, the engine having only run a short time for two months. The engine will be sold without the boilers if desired. Inquire of or address

MOFFETT & McNABB
fe3-5t Wheeling, West Va.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I offer at private sale the HOUSE AND LOT where on I reside, at Braddock's Fields. It is a two story frame house, 16 feet by 24, with a kitchen attached to it. If not sold at private sale on or before the 12th of February next, it will be offered at public sale.

ja31-6t J. COB BUSKY.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Wishing to discontinue house-keeping, I offer for sale all my PARLOR, SITTING ROOM, DINING ROOM and BED ROOM FURNITURE, together with Kitchen Utensils and House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Bedding, etc., all nearly new, having been in use only some two months. The house, No. 171 Robinson street, Allegheny, can be rented on very favorable terms. Apply at No. 70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building second floor. B. L. H. DABBS.

ja31-1w

FOR SALE—

The Residence of the undersigned, on Ridge street, First Ward, Allegheny City, third door West of the west Common. The house is nearly completed, with the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; lot 56 feet 6 inches by 240 feet; fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. Apply on the premises.

ja30-6t ISAAC MORLEY.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of

WM. M. HINNS,
fe2-4m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely situated in

Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground, situated in Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of

WM. M. HINNS,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.

Also, a two-story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No. 3 in Cassett's Plan. Inquire of

WM. M. HINNS,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.

We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Goodrich street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, on which there are

FOUR BRICK HOUSES,

two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or

TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.

STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on Saturday, February 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, a lot of certain piece of ground adjoining the Bar-tch of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being lot No. 91, in the plan of lots laid out by the Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, near the Borough aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of Smithfield road, at the corner of lot No. 90, fronting along said road east road to lot No. 83 in the plan aforesaid thence along said lot north to an 8 feet parallel with Smithfield road, thence along said street to the city of said Diocese, thence along said property to the place of beginning, containing one acre and a half of ground, which August Reinoehl, administrator of Abram S. Reigle, by his deed dated August 8th, A. D. 1863, recorded in Deed Book vol. 130, page 224, in said county, in Deed Book vol. 131, page 224, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schroeder, in fee.

Terms made known the day of the sale.

AUGUST AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schroeder, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys for Adm'r.

Ja7-10t

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Pennsylvania Avenue, situate in the square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, hot and cold baths, grates, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
ja4-tf No. 70 Second street.

FOR SALE.

The House and Lot now occupied by the undersigned, finely situated on Penn avenue, first below the Allegheny city line. Size of Lot 30 by 125 feet. The House is a substantially built two-story double brick House, containing 8 rooms and hall, and is finished garret, with all modern improvements, as bath room, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Title indisputable. Possession can be given immediately. For further particulars inquire of

GROETZINGER, Sr.,
at the Tannery of C. Groetzinger & Sons,
ja27-2w Duquesne Borough.

FOR SALE.

THE TWO BRICK DWELLINGS,

Situated on the north side of the Diamond, Allegheny, adjoining the residence of R. S. Smith, and fronting 36 feet on Federal street, by 120 feet deep, with finished attic, first story basement. For price and terms inquire of

R. S. SMITH,
ja23-tf at the office of the Union Banking Co.

$5,000

Pinshing Valley Steam Flouring and Saw Mill for sale.

This well known business stand, situate in Shenango valley, Belmont county, Ohio, 3 miles West of St. Clairsville, and 20 from Wheeling, will be offered for sale. There are three run of stone, with three necessary machinery, for custom and merchant work, 3 acres of land, with 4 acres of coal, fruit, &c., all in good order. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

BAILEY & SMITH,
ja26 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

A spacious house and grounds in Allegheny city, (second bank). Also, a Country Seat, with seven acres or more, a short distance from the city—Mostly improved grounds, new and commodious buildings and furnished if desirable. Inquire of

W. S. BISSELL,
ja26-2w cor. Band and Liberty sts., 2d floor.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Alleghe

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, February 5, 1863.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

C. A. ENDLEY, PRES. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 4, 1863, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20s	108 25	.....
U. S. Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	.....	205 50
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	.....	50
Butler county 6s	70 00	.....
Pittsburgh Insurance	80 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	.....	10 00
Exchange Bank	78 00	.....
Citizens Bank	85 50	86 00
Pittsburgh	.....	72 50
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	80 00
Third National	120 00	.....
Dalzell	.....	8 75
Elderado	.....	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	.....
Cherry Run Central	2 06	2 50
Carr, Story and Cherry Run	1 05	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 05
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 45	.....
Pedcraft	90	.....
Paxton	.....	4 75
Rose	.....	1 75
Mingo Coal	.....	15 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 00	.....
Warren and Venango	1 15	.....
Central Basin	.....	1 20

SALES AT BOARD.

13 shares Citizens Bank $3 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

The market has not improged any since last report. Caldwell, 5@6; Dalzell, 8¾@8¾; Maple Shade 24@24½; St. Nicholas, 4; Curtin, 14; Gold 31.

SATURDAY, February 4—P. M.

The stock market during the week has been characterized by unusual activity. The number of shares sold has greatly exceeded that of any previous week since the organization of Oil Stock Companies. Whilst the market at the Stock Boards of Philadelphia and New York is reported dull and almost devoid of transactions, in Pittsburgh it has been just the reverse. We have had a most prosperous week. The attendance at the People's Stock Board, where most of the transactions in stocks are made, has been very large, and from the feeling manifested this evening, we may look for another prosperous week on 'Change. The sales made this evening to 4 up some 8,000 shares, which are as follows:

600	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
800	do do	98
200	Oil Valley	1 45
100	do	1 45
100	do	1 45
200	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00
100	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 75
100	do do do	1 75½
100	do do do	1 75
100	do do do	1 75
100	do do do	1 75
200	do do do	1 75
200	do do do	1 75
100	do do do	1 75
100	Ritchie	1 08
800	do	1 08
800	do	1 08
100	Tack Petroleum	4 00
700	Tar, Story & Cherry Run	1 08½
200	do do do	1 08½
250	do do do	1 08½
800	do do do	1 08½
100	do do do	1 09
100	do do do	1 09
400	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98½
200	do do	99
1000	do do	98½
200	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 87½
100	do	4 00

The following are the closing quotations on stocks on the calling of the list, and of which there were no sales affected:

	Bid.	Asked.
Banner	75	1 50
Central Basin	85	1 10
Cherry Run Central	2 20	2 50
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 00	1 10
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 40	1 55
Columbia	.....	1 00
Dalzell	8 00	9 00
Duck Creek	.....	26 00
Etna Oil and Mining	.....	75
Hazelwood	.....	1 75
Federal	1 00	1 10
Fleming and Blood	8 00	8 50
Horse Neck	80 00	.....
Iron City	.....	1 00
Merchants'	40	50
Mabley Cherry Run	.....	1 00
Monogahela Pioneer	.....	1 00
Nat. Refining and Storing	.....	10 00
New York and West Va	.....	1 00
Oil Basin of Philadelphia	9 50	10 00
Paxton	2 00	2 75
Phillips	3 50	4 25
Riverside	1 25	1 75
Rose	1 65	1 70
Rynd Farm	4 75	.....
Shirk Farm	.....	80
Steel Will	70 00	120 00
Union Lubrio	.....	1 00
Western Pennsylvania	.....	3 00
Whitley Creek	1 10	.....

—The Horseneck Oil Company have made arrangements to prosecute the work of developing their territory in Western Virginia, with renewed vigor. A new superintendent has been elected, namely, Mr. Thos. R. Sanders, of this city, a gentleman well known for promptness, honesty and great energy of character, who will enter upon his duties as soon as practicable. A number of new engines will be in readiness for shipment at the opening of navigation, and no expense or means will be spared that will contribute to the early development of this company's property.

—On Friday and Saturday, according to our eastern exchanges, the tone of the gold and stock markets has been firmer than for the last two or three days, notwithstanding the conference supposed to be going forward between the President and Mr. Seward and the informal peace commissioners near Fortress Monroe; and this indicates the feeling prevailing in the street with regard to the probable result of the interview. It is expected that there will be a retention of some of the rebel States who are willing to treat for peace on the basis of separation, and the government at Washington on the basis of reconstruction, and that the war will be afterward prosecuted with renewed vigor. The impression, nevertheless, among the better informed portion of the financial and speculative community is that the more points of peaceful contact there are between the two sections the more promising will be the prospects for peace; and that therefore the recent and present overtures towards a termination of the war will be productive of good, indirectly if not directly. They have prepared the public mind, to a great extent, for peace on both sides, and by so doing cannot but have assisted in developing Union sentiment in the South, and possibly in modifying the bitterness of feeling existing among those least favorable to the restoration of the old flag in the seceded States. Although, therefore, this meeting of the representatives of the Federal and rebel governments is not likely to result in another treaty of Tilsit, it is regarded as one of the favorable signs of the times.

—By an act of the Legislature of 1859, all insurance companies, as well as all other corporations, are required to make returns, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of their capital, dividends, &c., and are subject to a tax thereon at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividend, and in case of no dividend being made or declared, then three mills upon the valuation of the capital stock.

The amount of tax paid on $1,000 capital by each insurance company which declares no dividend is therefore $3. For each $10,000 capital, $30, and for each $100,000 capital, $300. In case a company declares a dividend of six per cent. the tax amounts to just the same as above, and in case of a declared dividend of twelve per cent. the tax on each $1,000 would amount to $6, and for 10,000 it would amount to $60.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that after the 1st of February, all persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property to them by Express Companies, by signing in the usual manner the delivery books of said companies, and failing to affix and cancel the two-cent stamp required by law, will be prosecuted for the penalty of two hundred dollars thereby incurred, under section 158 of the Act of June, 1864. Persons executing receipts for the delivery of coal, wood, and other property, without so stamping them, are subject to the same penalties.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The tobacco offered was rather better than usual, with less inferior offered, with sales at the session warehouses of 58 hhds. At the Ninth street there was no sale.

At the Pickett—5 hhds low grade at $6 80@7 20, 5 hhds light lugs at $6@5 20, 1 at $11 75; 16 hhds to medium leaf at $14@22, and 1 hhd at $30 20, and 3 refused.

At the Boone—4 hhds inferior at $7@7 50, 5 hhds light lugs at $6@8 75, 2 of heavy lugs at $10@11 25, and 18 hhds leaf at $13@21, with the bids on six hhds refused.

At the Louisville—9 hhds all leaf, sold at prices ranging from $14@30, and the prices refused for two hhds.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish Oils are firmer, with about the usual business to note in Sperm and Whale. Lard Oil continues steady at $2@2 25 for winter, and Linseed is but firm at $1 75. As Petroleum at the receipts and stock continues light, and the market unsettled and very dull, owing to the fluctuations in gold; prices nominally range at 67@68c for crude, 67@68c for refined in bond, and 88@90c free. There is no export demand.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: 1720 bbls Crude, and 1,420 bbls Refined.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, }
Monday, Feb. 6, 1865. }

Business on Saturday was dull. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. Another drawback was the unfavorable weather and the sad condition of the roads leading to the city. The prospect of an early resumption of navigation was favorable, although the weather was mild with able. The weather on Saturday was mild with occasional rains. Unless the weather should turn cold, the ice will soon be compelled to give way. Navigation will be resumed to all points. The receipts of produce during the week was limited. The demand was of a similar description. The markets for most products was dull. Prices irregular. Tonnage in port is large. We have a number of boats waiting the movement of the ice when that gives way, the spring trade will open up in fine style. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

POTATOES—The market has been dull for some time past, the sales made being for local purposes. Prices were unchanged. Sales of 14 barrels P. Blows at $3 40@3 50.

SEEDS—The market has presented no new feature for some time past. The sales made were principally in a retail way. Flax 125 bushels at $3 35@3 35; timothy $5 90@6 00; clover $14 per bushel.

HOMINY—The supply keeps pace with the demand and we note regular sales at $12 50 per barrel.

WHISKEY—The market continues unsettled with a limited demand. Small sales were reported at $2 38@2 32 per gallon.

BUTTER—The market was not active. The receipts keep pace with the demand. Sales 5 bbls fresh roll at 44@46c per lb; 3 do choice at 47c.

FLOUR—The market remains dull. The sales were in a small way to meet the wants of the city trade. Buyers generally ask a larger concession than holders are willing to submit to, hence we have but few sales to record. Extra Family—sales 50 bbls at $10 50@10 91; 60 bbls Falls of Ohio at $11 00; 50 bbls at $10 75. Other lots were disposed of at the same range of prices.

APPLES—The market has been inactive for some time past. Sales of 70 bbls in lots at $5 50 @4 00.

QUAILS—We have no change to note. Sales 4 doz at $2 75.

APPLE BUTTER—We note sales 8 kegs at $1 00 per gallon.

HAY—The market was not active, and prices have a downward tendency. We note sales of 2 car loads, to the trade, at $37, from store $38@40 was the asking prices. At the sales 4 loads were disposed of at $40@41 per ton.

CORN—The market was well sustained, with a fair demand. We note sales of 1 car load, on track, at $1 30, and 250 bush from store at $1 35 per bush.

OATS—The market was unchanged, with a steady demand. Sales 350 bush from store at 90c; 200 do at depot at 87@88c.

WHEAT—The demand was moderate, with small sales from wagon at $2 10 for red, and $2 15@2 20 for white.

BARLEY—The market contains more sellers than buyers; we quote nominally, spring $1 50; fall $1 60.

CHEESE—Prices have been uniform for some weeks. Sales of 24 bxs W R at 21@22c; 20 do Goshen at 24c.

BACON—The market remains steady, with a fair demand at the following prices: Sales hundredweights 21c; ribbed sides 22@22½c; clear Sides 25c; S C Hams 24c.

LARD—The market was not active; we note light sales at 24@24½c.

DRIED BEEF—We have no change to notice. Regular sales at 24c.

RODGHT—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 5 bbls choice at 35@36c.

LARD OIL—The market was not very active. Sales of 7 bbls No. 1 at $2 05 per gall.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Trade.

The arrivals of Eastern Boots and Shoes for the month just past, have been below the average for four or three years, and amount to 4,083. The arrivals, however, have been commensurate with the sales, which have been far below those of the same month for years. There has been less disposition among the buyers from all sections of the country to make early purchases than was manifested last winter, and consequently many sellers have been disappointed. Trade promises fair. The manufacturers are steadily at work on spring styles, and among makers for the early trade samples orders have already been received. A major part of the jobbers are comparatively quiet. There is very little speculative feeling in the trade. And while there has been very little prospect for any great advance in prices, dealers are not disposed to buy until they want the goods. A large spring business is confidently expected when business fairly opens, which cannot be before the middle of the month. There is no surplus stock in market, and every description of seasonable goods are very firm in prices, and much firmer than under the influence of materials and labor. We give below the monthly arrivall of boots and shoes in Philadelphia:

	Rail.	Water.	Total.
Arrivals in January, 1865	658	2,425	3,083 cases.
Arrivals in January, 1864	.....	.....	5,101 cases.
Arrivals in January, 1863	1,717	1,528	3,245 cases.
Arrivals in January, 1862	1,132	2,737	3,869 cases.
Arrivals in January, 1861	328	1,908	1,536 cases.
Arrivals in January, 1860	277	2,998	3,295 cases.

New York Petroleum Market.

The market has been exceedingly quiet during the past three days, and the aggregate business is very light. There has been almost no demand for crude, and the prices demanded by holders have prevented sales. In Refined, in bond, a fair business could have been done at some concession from the rates demanded, but in view of the extreme views of holders, the transactions have been small. The stock is small and chiefly held by parties not pressed to sell. Free has been dull, and prices have favored the buyer. Naphtha has been more active, and sales noted have been at lower figures. The sales for the three days comprise 200 bbls Crude, 42@43 gravity on the spot, at 48¼ cents; 1800 do, 40@42 gravity, 46@48c; 750 do, 47@48 gravity, 43@45c, closing nominal at 48@49c; 500 bbls do, small lots, delivered from 15th February to 15th March, 47c; and 500 do do, 1st to 15th of March, 46½, S. O.; 2,000 do Refined, in bond, 66@67 for prime Light Straw to White; 70 for prime White, closing nominal at 67@68; 6,500 gallons, in tin, 81½@85; 2,000 bbls, free, 85@87 for prime Light Straw to White, 87½ for prime White, f. o. b., closing at 86@87. 50 do Resilhum (from Hoops), $10 50; and 200 do Refined Naptha, 64@70 gravity, at from 45 to 53 cents; 60@63 gravity may be quoted 54@56.

Received at New York since 1st January—

	1865.	1864.
	bbls 88,102	bbls 63,445
Exported same time—	1865.	1864.
From New York	galls 765,413	1,684,308
Other Ports	190,006	324,383
Total	galls 955,419	2,008,691
Same time	galls	2,021,774

Stock in yard, February 1—

	1865.	1864.
Crude	bbls 6,636	42,852
Refined	9,179	50,104
Naptha	1,240	4,444
Residuum	195	614
Total	bbls 17,250	97,291

—*Shipping List, 4th.*

New York Iron Market.

Business in Foreign remains at a stand, the political events of the day tending to restrict financial plans to the merest necessities of consumers. 300 to 400 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig brought $27, gold. Of American Pig, we notice 200 tons Buck & Co. Forge at $45; 400 do No. 1 Thomas, $55; 100 do No. 2 Foundry, $50, both at Elizabethport; and 1,000 do American Rails, in Boston, $110. English Rails are held at $55, gold. Scotch Pig, Hoop, &c., from store is nominal, and though there has been no formal reduction by a meeting of the Trade, as usual, yet purchases can be made at a decline of $10 per ton, and we have extended the latitude of our quotations so as to include this reduction. Rods may be quoted at 14¼@16½c. American Refined Bar (Trenton Mills) is selling from manufacturer's hands, in fifty ton lots, at $150 per ton.

Import, from Jan. 1st to Jan. 31st, 1865:

	Bar. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Sheet. bdls.
From Foreign ports	1,368	50	8,807
Coastwise	116	50	235
Total	1,425	100	9,142
Same time 1864	1,994	150	40,143

New York Copper Stocks.

	Of.	Ask.		February 4. Of.	Ask.
Aztec	—	6	Minnesota	—	20
Bedford	—	7⅝	N J Consol	15½	15½
Caledonia	—	8½	Norwich	3¾	—
Canada	—	⅞	Ogima	—	—
Central	52	—	Uniongon	—	2¼
Evergreen Bl	13	16	Dover	15	—
Hilton	—	2¼			

Boston Copper Stocks.

			February 4.
Central	58	Minnesota	20
Franklin	50¾	Rockland	10
Hancock	8	Aztec no bid	—
Huron	3¾	French Creek	⅝
Isle Royal	14	Quincy	90
Cper Falls, nobid	—		

Toledo Grain Market.

There is not even a show of activity in the market to-day. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and we have no sales of grain to report. Flour continues dull and prices nominal.

FLOUR—The market is dull; nominal quotations of various grades are: Fine, $6 25@6 50; superfine, $7; extra, $7 25@7 50; double extra and fancy, $8 75@10 50. Buckwheat, $9 50@$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour, $9 ₰ bbl.

WHEAT—Parties apart; No. 2 Red was offered at $1 78, buyers offering $1 75; sellers ask $1 87 for Amber Michigan, which buyers were not willing to give.

CORN—No transactions; last sales of No. 1 new were at $1 02.

OATS—Holders ask 75c.

RYE—Dull; no transactions.

BARLEY—Spring, $1 40; Winter, $1 50.

SEEDS—Clover, $13@18 50 for 60 lbs.; Timothy, $5 75@6 00; Flax, $2 75.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—20 hhds and 25 boxes, viz: 23 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash—1 at $6 75, 2 at $8@8 50, 1 at $9, 3 at $9 50@10 75, 4 at $13@15 25, 2 at $16, 2 at $18 50, 4 at $18 75@19 25, 2 at $20, 1 at $21, 1 at $22 50; 7 hhds Virginia leaf and lugs—2 at $12 50, 1 at $13 25, 1 at $20, 1 at $23 25, 1 at $24 25, 1 at $25 75; 25 boxes Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers at prices ranging from $8@18. Receipts light.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is rather more inquiry this week, but the market continues unsettled and dull, with a few small sales of anthracite pig only to note within the range of $45@55 for the three numbers, at which rates makers are generally free sellers. Scotch pig is quiet, and offered at $60, without finding buyers. For manufactured iron the market is inactive and prices without any quotable change.

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

66½ No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Monday, February 6, 1865. }

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, AND FROM JANUARY 1ST:

	Al. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, Jan. 30th	.....	532	532
Tuesday, Jan. 31st	.....	400	400
Wednesday, Feb. 1st	.....	.....	.....
Thursday, Feb. 2d	.....	360	360
Friday, Feb. 3d	.....	100	100
Saturday, Feb. 4th	.....	779	779
	.....	2,171	2,171
Since January 1st	4,708	11,167	15,875

The oil market on Saturday was dull—in fact, the operations for some time past were barely worth noticing. The long continuance of navigation on the Allegheny has prevented shipments from reaching this market, and dealers have not had the material on hand to operate with. At present the weather favors an early resumption of navigation on that stream. The oil brokers are patiently awaiting that important event. In the meantime, we have nothing interesting to note in regard to the oil trade, the same being nominal. Considerable activity and excitement was manifested in Petroleum stocks, with large transactions. Sales of Excelsior, 12,75. Cherry Run, 98. Rynd Farm, 5; Germania, 95; Ocean, 2 45. During the week the petroleum market has been very unsettled and irregular, owing to the fluctuations in the gold market, which has been very active. The market closes quiet at 45@46c for crude; 65@66c for refined in bond, and 85@86c for free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The gold market on receipt of the news of President Lincoln's message and Secretary Stanton's return, became stronger, with an upward tendency, opening at $2 10 and then falling to $2 08, but under the news advanced to $2 13¾.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Money steady at 6@7c. Sterling quiet at 109¾@109¾. Gold excited and higher, opening at 209¾, declining to 208¾, advancing to 214, and closing at 213¾. The total exports of specie today were $238,895.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Cotton dull at 78@90c for middling, chiefly at inside price. Flour—State and Western flour rather more steady, while prices are without decided change. Whisky dull and drooping; sales at $2 30@2 30¾ for State, and $2 30@2 31 for Western. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn quiet at $1 87 for old high mixed western in store. Oats quiet at $1 09@1 09½ for western. Petroleum dull at 47@49c for crude; 68c for refined in bond, and 89c for do free. Pork unsettled and lower; sales at $35 06@35 50 for new mess, $33 25@34 50 for prime, and regular way, closing at $33 50 cash; $29 50@30 50 for prime, and $35 00 for prime mess.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.

Flour quiet and unchanged; Superfine $8 75@$9 00; trade and fancy brands $9 25@10 00. Wheat—Firm, $1 09@1 22. Corn dull at 81@81 10. Oats—86@86. Rye $1 33@1 35. Barley $1 66@1 68 for Fall. Whisky $2 20 and dull. Nothing done in bulk meats. Bacon—Sides mess $7 50@7 75, 37 50, being a decline. Lard dull at 20 for head and gut, and 21 for prime. Coffee firmer; prime Rio at 45. Sugar firmer and unchanged. Clover—Receipts 1,000 lbs at 7½@7¾c. Closed declined to $14 75; Flax to $2 75. Gold $2 10@2 12. Silver $1 95.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.

Receipts—1,000 bbls flour, 10,000 bush wheat, 13,000 bush corn, 40,000 bush oats. Highwines dull and le lower, at $2 15@2 16. Dressed hogs—Sales at 11¾@12c. Provisions dull; sales of mess at $33@33 50, prime mess at $28@28 50. Cumberland middles at 17½c. Lard, 20½@21c. Whisky advanced 2c, closing dull at $2 40@2 45¼ for No. 1. Corn dull. Oats ½@1½c better, at 62½@63¾c.

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

des corner of Wood and Third streets,

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS.

No. 64 Fourth street,

no15

FOR COLD WEATHER.

We have a full stock of very heavy

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of

MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS

Of the best quality, in every sizes.

GLOVES,

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:

WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST SETS,

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market street.

Wholesale rooms up stairs. nov28

River Matters.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about seven feet water in the channel and falling. The weather on Sunday was intensely cold. A number of boats were making preparations to leave, but will have to postpone their departure unless the weather moderates. Among them are the Olive, Pilgrim, W. H. Osborn, Argonaut No. 2, Yorktown, Kenton and others.

Cincinnati.—The weather was mild and cloudy until noon yesterday, when the sun shone out brightly for several hours. The mercury ranged at from 40 to 50 degrees during the day, the wind being from the east, indicating rain and a general thaw and speedy resumption of navigation.

The river is on a stand, with eighteen feet below to Louisville, and four feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. The Lower Ohio is full of ice, but navigation is resumed to Cairo. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are falling, with four feet in the channel. Navigation is still suspended between St. Louis and Cairo.

Captain W. G. Voris, of the ill-fated Eclipse, is in the city. He was in his room when the explosion occurred, and was badly burned about the body. He had the presence of mind to bury his face in a pillow, which precaution prevented him from inhaling the volumes of steam surrounding him. He reported to the Quartermaster that his boilers were leaking and unsafe, and asked to be relieved from duty, in order that the necessary repairs might be made. The Quartermaster, however, refused to grant his request.

Our boatmen are in great glee at the favorable prospects. Considerable merchandise was hauled down the levee, and all boats were receiving quite lively. The Silver Moon, Champion, Anna, Robert Moore, Bostona No. 2, and other steamers, are loaded and will leave today and to-morrow.

Captain W. A. Gregg recently sold the Shenango, to parties in Vicksburg, for $19,000. Captain Gregg was among the passengers injured by the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on Sunday morning. He was injured in the head and leg. He is undergoing medical treatment at No. 51 Mansfield street.

Captain Neal has sold the Sam. B. Young to Captain A. R. Irwin, for $18,000, for the Memphis and Helena trade.

Mr. John Evelyn, a well known St. Louis pilot, presented to Captain C. M. Holloway, of the new steamer Sherman, a pair of deer's horns, with the head attached, beautifully gilded and decorated, the motto being "Fairly Won," in the emphatic language of General Sherman. The Sherman is a fine packet, and proved to be fast on her first trip. Captain Holloway is entitled to the compliment.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The river was still slowly falling, with 6 feet 7 inches water in the canal in the evening. During the previous 24 hours it had fallen 2 or 3 inches at the head of the falls, and 8 inches at Portland. The weather yesterday was cloudy and lowering all day, with a light rain in the evening.

On the falls there were fully 5½ feet water in the Indian pass, or chute, and nearly 4 feet water over the rocks.

The fleet of transports that had been ice bound at Portland took their departure yesterday for Eastport, Tennessee river.

The boats at the wharf cannot get away until the river rises sufficiently to enable them to descend the falls, or until the Jacob Strader is removed. She effectually obstructs the channel in the canal, as there is not room enough between her bow and the shore for boats to pass.

Freights to New Orleans are quoted at $1 50 for pork per bbl; pork, $2 per bbl; flour $1 25 per bbl; cattle $20, and sheep $2 per head.

The Clara Poe and Bertha were still lying safe at the head of the canal yesterday, waiting a chance to work through, each being fully laden for the Tennessee river.

The rates of freight to Nashville have been established as follows, the following rates:—Pound lots 75 cents per hundred; apples, potatoes and onions, per bbl. $1; flour, per bbl. $1 25; Whiskey and oil, per bbl. $2 50; salt, per bbl. $2; hay, per ton, $20; horses and mules, per head, $15.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* has the following: CAPE GIRARDEAU, Feb. 1, 1865.—*Editors Missouri Democrat.* The gorge has given way this morning afternoon. Weather warm and threatens rain. River rising fast; ice sluishy and moving down rapidly. Steamer Iowa safe.

HOPKINS, Op'r.

The weather continues mild with premonition of rain and a general thaw. Some rain fell yesterday. The gorges below are likely to go soon.

There is four and a half feet water to Cairo, and from Cairo to Alton, and a tendency to a rise here very soon. The Tennessee, Cumberland, White, Arkansas and the lower Ohio are in good navigable condition.

Navigation is probably resumed on the upper Ohio.

SAILOR OF THE LEVIATHAN.—We will add here that among the many rumors entertaining outsiders, are those that she was bought for Capt. D. F. Tix, and that she was bought for the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company. We don't charge anything for stating these rumors, and claim to have a right to publish them, for the reason that she is offered very cheap one at the price, $119,000. Captain David White is understood to have made several bids, and to have stopped after offering $80,000. Geo. Pegram, too, we understand, was among the bidders, offering $84,000. Ben. Johnson $117,000, and John J. Roe $110,000.

Captain Henry Switzer, of the Magenta, arrived from Cairo yesterday. We learn that Government has taken at Cairo the Magenta, Mississippi and Atlantic, and contemplated taking also the Ida Handy upon her arrival from New Orleans. These steamers are the many others recently seized, are ordered, we learn, to proceed to Eastport, on the Tennessee, and it is supposed they are to return with troops. The Olive Branch was taken, but soon after released.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

WINTER GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

EMPRESS CLOTH	selling at $1 50, sold at	$2 25
Do.	" 1 75, "	2 50
FRENCH MERINOS	" 1 75, sold at	$2 25
Do.	" 2 00, "	2 50
PLAID MOHAIR	" 75, "	1 12
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS	" 10 00, "	18 00
Do. do.	" 11 00, "	17 00
CLOAKS	" 12 00, "	18 00
Do.	" 14 00, "	20 00

SUMMER DRESS GOODS at last year's prices.

A lot of soiled HOOP SKIRTS closing out cheap.

ja30

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,

HOODS,

NUBIAS,

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

SCARFS,

SKATING CAPS, &c.

From New York Auction.

CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

84 Wood street.

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

1000 New Iron bound Oil Barrels,
100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street.

J. G. WELDON ..... JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.

se16

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

my 18

600 BBLS. No. 1 SALT,

20 Pieces
CANVASSED DRIED BEEF.
2,000 "pieces
PLAIN HAMS,

In store, and for sale by

COOK, PETTIT & CO.

se9

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

No. 114 Fourth street.

se9

BAROMETERS

FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.

rom $3 50 to $50 each at

nov7 G. E. SHAW'S Practical Optician 58 Fifth St.

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by

no15-tf HILLINGAR & ROWEN.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION

OF

Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio,

AND

Western Virginia.

President ..... Dr. C. G. HUSSEY.

Vice-Presidents:

THOS. BAKEWELL, WILLIAM THAW, Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, FELIX R. BRUNOT,

Corresponding Secretary ..... *Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D.*
Recording Secretary ..... *S. M. IRISH, Esq.*
Treasurer ..... *ALLEN KRAMER, Esq.*

Directors:

Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Rev. Herrick Johnston,	Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D.,
Hon. Thos. Williams,	Jos. Horne, Esq.,
Rev. W. A. Davidson,	Rev. J. S. Travelli,
Rev. G. S. Chase,	Rev. J. B. Bittinger,
Rev. W. A. Passavant,	Dr. T. F. Dale,
James Park, Jr.,	Ormsby Phillips,
Wm. Frew,	Wm. Little,
Joseph Pennock,	Josiah King,
Jas. McKnight,	Wm. M. Shinn, Esq.,
Josiah Copley, Esq.	Hon. Jas. L. Graham,
Hon. T. J. Bigham	David Robinson,
Harvey Childs.	

Donations of Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, School and other Books, and Money, to be sent to Rev. J. B. TRAVELLI, Chairman Executive Committee, at C. G. Hussey & Co.'s, No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. ja30-1m

FOR SALE—

The subscriber, acting Executor of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, offers at private sale the property known as the "Lockport Furnace property," situate at Lockport, in the county of Westmoreland, on the line of Pennsylvania canal, containing eight hundred and thirty acres of land, on which stand the old Furnace Stack, a coal house, several tenant houses and a barn, now in the possession of Samuel Baker. The land is bounded on one side, by the Conemaugh river. About the one-third of it is river bottom and the balance upland, the Pennsylvania railroad passing about midway through it. There are veins of some coal and iron ore upon it, which have been worked, and there is strong reason to believe that there is a deposit of oil under its surface, which can be reached at no unreasonable depth. An old well was bored for saltwater many years ago, and there is a tradition, that in boring it, an unusually thick lower vein of stone coal was passed through, and that at the greatest depth an abundance of gas escaped from the opening. It is not now susceptible of proof why the salt enterprise was abandoned, but there is a probability that it was the odors of oil that caused it, its presence at that day being regarded as a draw back upon the value of the salt well. About 7 miles further West, in cutting the roadway of the Penna. railroad, out of the side hill, skirting the Conemaugh river, a stratum of rock, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, was exposed, which, when broken, emits the odor of petroleum in a high degree. The geological formation of the country in that neighborhood would indicate that the same rock ought to be found at some distance below the surface at Lockport. The land is situated in a basin formed by the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, in which basin, oil deposits ought to be found, if they exist in that region. A valuable vein of fire clay is also found on this property. Within 2 miles of Lockport there are being erected in suppressed oil and other mineral lands at remote points from railroads or other avenues of transportation, are in a progressive state of improvement. The Pennsylvania railroad, which presents much stronger inducements for investment on the hypothesis which has carried so much capital into remote localities. I invite the attention of capitalists, and especially of oil operators, to this property.

JOHN G. MILES,
Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, deceased,
Huntingdon, January 17, 1865. ja24-21aw-2m

NOTICE—

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the FULLER RESERVE OIL COMPANY, held at the office, No. 23 Fifth s reet, on Tuesday, January 24th, 1865